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Plain and Fancy Suitings

AT TWENTY-NINE CENTS.

Not only are the above strictly all wool, but colors, designs, and materials are most desirable and in demand.....Assortment comprises Mixtures, Fancy Weaves in solid colors, and Homespuns and Diagonals—there is not one yard in all the lot worth less than Fifty cents—some cost as much to make.

Other great values are:

Scotch Tweeds, Fancy Weaves, and Broad Wale Diagonals—all wool,	39c
All-wool Plaids—double width,	29c
Fine All-wool Camel's Hair—54 inch,	49c
French Plaids and All-wool Tailor Cloths,	49c
All-wool Chevrons—52-inch,	64c
Extra Fine All-wool Tailor Cloths,	64c
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Fine French Broadcloths—54 inch,	85c
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Imported Cheek Tweeds—54 inch,	98c
Fine All-wool French Habit Cloth—54 inch,	$1.25

Upholstery.

We never gave such values as we are giving now!

Tambour and Irish Point Curtains.

Rich designs—best quality net—sixty styles—

THREE	ninety-eight			value	$6.00
FOUR	ninety-eight			value	7.80
FIVE	ninety-eight			value	8.50
SIX	ninety-eight			value	10.00
NINE	ninety-eight			value	15.00

These Curtains are far superior in design and quality to any heretofore offered at similar prices—values are literally as stated.

Nottingham and Scotch Lace Curtains,

white and cream—regular and extra length and width, neat and showy designs, strongly taped edges.

69 cents	value	$1.00	$1.98	value	$3.50
97 cents	value	1.75	2.98	value	4.40
$1.49	value	2.50	3.98	value	6.00

All new—Strictly perfect.

We invite special attention to

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS

of the finer and finest qualities, in extensive assortments of Point d'Esprit, Detached figures, and other neat and dainty styles elsewhere scarce.

PRICES RANGE from ONE Dollar to Six,

Lengths 3½ and 4 yards. Widths 54 and 60 inches

SILK CURTAINS, Old Rose, Pomegranate, Bronze, Tabac, Goblin, Light Blue, and Gold—striped and figured,

Four Dollars to Twenty Dollars.

Particularly good value at

$4.98.....6.98.....9.98.....11.98

Assortments double anywhere else found.

CHENILLE PORTIERES.

Magnificent colors and designs—fringed top and bottom—

Eight shades, handsome dado,	$2.49
Extra deep dado and frieze, all colors,	3.69
Figured all over—bordered all 'round,	4.98
High art Effects in fancy colorings,	6.98
Extra wide—Best colors,	7.98
Empire and Louis XIV. styles—rich colorings,	9.98
Heaviest Saxony Chenille—exclusive styles,	11.98

AT TWENTY-FOUR NINETY-EIGHT.

Finest French Velour Portieres—worth $40 and $50. Figured and Bordered—all reversible. The largest assortment ever shown in New-York.

TAPESTRIES AND BROCATELS.

No other house can show assortments to compare. .....There is no coloring or style at all desirable but what 'tis found within our stores at prices far lower than identical qualities are elsewhere sold—We instance:

Best Jute Tapestries,	29c.; elsewhere .50
Fine Linen Tapestries,	49c.; elsewhere .65
Petit Points,	59c.; elsewhere .75
Best Cotton Warps,	79c.; elsewhere 1.00
Spun Silks,	98c.; elsewhere 1.50
Heavy Wool Effects,	$1.24; elsewhere 1.69
French Silk,	1.39; elsewhere 1.75
Heavy Satin Warps,	1.98; elsewhere 3.00
Medallion Effects,	2.49; elsewhere 4.00
Heavy Satin Brocatels,	2.98; elsewhere 5.00
Fine French Brocatels,	3.98; elsewhere 6.00

Furniture and Drapery Plushes.

Mohair and Silk—plain and crushed, 24 inches wide—83 cents to 3.00.	
Colored Cross Stripe Scrims,	74c
French Emb'd Sash Muslins,	17c
Figured Curtain Muslins—all colors on white—40 inch—worth .30,	19c
Irish Point Sash Laces—worth .60,	38c
Figured Cotton Plushes—reversible,	15c
New Fancy Cotton Plushes—double face,	23c
Fancy Silkolines—yard wide,	9¾c
Fancy Vestibule and Drapery Silks—32 inch,	37c
Best China Drapery Silks—all the new colors, with handsome borders—40 inches wide,	79c

Muslins and Linens.

All the Standard Staple Goods are found with us at prices as low or lower than they can be bought of jobbers by the case.....Hotel Keepers, Institutions, and other large consumers know these facts to their profit and advantage.

READY-MADE SHEETS.

Six-quarter,	39 cents
Seven-quarter,	45 cents
Eight-quarter,	49 cents
Nine-quarter,	55 cents
Ten-quarter,	59 cents

READY-MADE PILLOW CASES.

45x36 15c 54x36 17c

BEST SHEETINGS.

White.		Brown.	
10-4	19¾c	10-4	18¾c
9-4	18¾c	9-4	17¾c
8-4	17¾c	8-4	15¾c
7-4	15¾c	7-4	13¾c
6-4	13¾c	6-4	12¾c
5-4	10¾c	5-4	9¾c

Yard wide Unbleached Muslins,	4¾c
Yard wide Bleached Muslins,	5¾c
Yard wide Shirting Muslins,	6¾c
All-Linen Table Damasks, 60-inch,	37c
Fine Satin Damasks, 67-inch,	44c
Heavy Double Damasks, 66-inch,	57c
Extra fine Double Damasks, 72-inch,	69c
Fine Scotch Damasks, 72-inch,	84c
Fine Satin Damasks, 72-inch,	$1.10
The finest—value $2, 90-inch,	1.37

WHEN YOU WANT VALUE IN

Horse Blankets and Lap Robes

and other stable furnishings, come and see prices half to one-third less than special dealers ask.

Shaped Blankets,	98c to $9.00
Square Blankets,	$1.49 to 8.00
Plush Robes,	1.98 to 20.00
Fur Robes,	2.98 to 25.00

NO SHOWER AT THE CASINO

"RAINMAKERS OF SYRIA" GIVE UP THE BUSINESS.

With No Money and Not Even a Rosenfeld, Roseborn, or Rosenbaum in Sight, They Decide that the Rosy Path of Fame Contains No Roses for Them—Besides, They Want to Eat—The Closing Scene of Gloom—What Has Become of Rosenfeld?

The run of Sydney Rosenfeld's opera, "The Rainmaker of Syria," was brought to an abrupt termination last night at the Casino. For days Mr. Rosenfeld's troubles have been rapidly increasing in almost pathetic variety. The end came last night at 8:30 o'clock.

For three hours before that time Mr. Rosenfeld had been invisible, and there were vague rumors that he was hustling around, trying to gather together money enough to appease the demands of the Rainmakers of various degrees.

When the young man in the box office opened the window of his cubbyhole several theatregoers purchased tickets.

The ushers were scurrying about as if nothing was to happen, and by 8 o'clock about 400 people were seated in the balcony and orchestra. The curtain was scheduled to rise fifteen minutes later, but as yet the orchestra had not appeared upon the scene.

There was an impatient murmur in the audience, but it was lulled by the sight of the bass fiddler, who made his way into the orchestra pit. For a time he sat solitary, disconsolate, and silent. There was not a sound throughout the house, except when an impatient seatholder gave vent to an occasional "Why don't they begin?"

Suddenly, however, the solemn silence was broken by hubbub on the stage. The curtain was still down, but from behind it came angry voices. They were those of actors, actresses, and members of the chorus. They rose conglomerately and menacingly like those of the "first and second citizens" in the dramas of the Roman market place.

When the nerves of those in the seats were at high tension a curly head was poked out through the door under the stage. It nodded to the bass fiddler, and the bass fiddler, carrying his fiddle, disappeared through the door.

Then a tall, thin, and badly-frightened usher tip-toed down the aisle, and in a weak voice announced:

"There will be no show ter night; ladies and gents will please step to the box office and get back their money."

There was an element of relief in the closing words, and as the young man disappeared precipitately, the crowd filed down to the box office, where after a time those who had paid received their money back.

The house had evidently been well papered, for not more than half of those who went out went near the box office.

The ticket seller had angry glances cast at him as he handed out the money, but he had a solitary friend—a big, blonde policeman, with soft, blue eyes, who inquired tenderly, after the crowd had passed out, if the box office had fallen short of money to pay off for all the coupons. He was told that "everything was all right," and received, by way of gratitude, two bright silver quarters, with the advice, "Go and buy a drink for yourself."

While these events were taking place in the theatre and lobby, there was a scene of a different kind in the hallway leading to the back of the stage. Chorus girls and other members of the company were raising aloud their voices in a growing chorus of demands for their money. There was a general wail of "Where is Rosenfeld?" supplemented by "Or Rosenbaum? or Roseborn?"

Kate Davis and Bertha Ricci, however, clung to the idea that Mr. Rosenfeld was a much-abused man, and that the newspapers had said real horrible things about him. The lesser lights in the company were telling a tale of another kind, and some of them looked hungry enough to bear out the worn-out joke about actors never eating.

The young man in the box office, who developed a sudden vein of sepulchral humor, answered, when asked for news of Mr. Rosenfeld's whereabouts:

"He's gone to Brooklyn to shoot ducks, I guess."

Word of this hazardous expedition had been brought to Miss Ricci, and, with entire seriousness, she expressed the opinion that Mr. Rosenfeld had been unable to get across the Brooklyn Bridge on account of the crowds returning from the yacht race. She had been told, she said, that it took a long time to open and close the draw on the bridge, especially when so many vessels were passing through.

Four little colored boys who were employed in the opera helped to swell the crowd in the hallway, and their wails for their money were pitiful. They were driven into the street, and in a few moments the entire troupe, or at least all who had reported at the stage door last night, followed them.

The chatter of the chorus girls ran as briskly and noisily as a buzz saw in Thirty-ninth Street, but it was checked by a sputtering of the electric lights, which, like every one who had been in the theatre, also went out.

The principal members of the company went away as quickly as possible. A few, like Miss Davis and Miss Ricci, avowed their willingness to "stand by" Mr. Rosenfeld.

But with the lesser lights it was "to eat or not to eat?" and they concluded they would rather "hustle" for a bite now and then than to work and not to eat.

Mark Davis, the funny man, was probably the saddest member of the company. To him had been offered a place in "The Algerian," now playing in Buffalo, but Mr. Rosenfeld wanted him and held his trunk. He and Rosenfeld held a consultation on Tuesday, and a check for $150 had soothed the wounded comedian's misgivings. For some reason he had been unable to make use of the check, and his trunk was still in pawn last night.

Early yesterday, before his evanishment, Mr. Rosenfeld had stated that he was advancing the money necessary to carry on the show out of his own pocket, and considered it as a loan to Mr. Roseborn, formerly backer of the company. When the backer was told of this he smiled a wan smile, felt in his pockets, and said:

"I am done with this opera for the very good reason that I haven't another blessed cent to sink in it. I have been an 'angel' to the tune of $25,000, and have not another cent left. I have to work now to support my family, and will hold myself responsible for the salaries up to Tuesday night only."

The run of "The Rainmaker of Syria" at the Casino is ended, and the question the members of the company are asking lugubriously is whether Mr. Rosenfeld or the Casino was the "hoodoo."

To add to the other woes of Mr. Roseborn, suit has been begun by Bloomingdale Brothers, Fifty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, the ex-manager of "The Rainmaker," to recover $1,921.30, which sum, it is said, is the price of the sixty-six costumes used in the production of that opera.

The complaint shows that the $1,921.30 is the value of seventy-five costumes for the opera.

Mr. Roseborn says that he would gladly pay for them if he had the money, but that he invested all his money in the opera, and that large amounts are due him which he cannot collect.

ARNOLD FORCED TO WITHDRAW.

Said to be Short in His Accounts to the Amount of $100,000.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 11.—J. J. Arnold of Lockport, County Treasurer of Niagara County and until yesterday Republican candidate for re-election, was twice arrested yesterday. He was cashier of the broken Merchants' Bank of Lockport.

His troubles began when a warrant, sworn out by ex-Alderman Frank Carr, charging him with forgery, was served on him, and he was taken before Police Justice Stevens. He pleaded not guilty, and waived examination.

Later he was taken before County Judge Millar, who liberated him on bail, a bond for $2,500 being furnished by ex-Canal Superintendent Frank Lillis.

Arnold will await the action of the Grand Jury. The charge is that Arnold forged the names of ex-Alderman Carr and the latter's mother to a promissory note for $1,700, which has become due since the bank failed.

A little later Arnold was again arrested on complaint of Frank P. Weaver, one of the Directors of the bank. The charge was grand larceny, in stealing $35,000 from the bank. He again pleaded not guilty, but as Judge Millar had left town in the meantime, he was unable to obtain bail.

It was learned that Arnold had turned over all the property he owned, and also that a brother of his in Texas had come to his assistance by agreeing to convey to the bank a ranch in that State valued at $10,000.

Arnold's political aspirations ended in the following letter, which he sent to the Republicans:

To the Chairman of the Republican County Committee:

DEAR SIR: The present unfortunate condition of affairs compels me to decline my nomination on the Republican county ticket for the position of County Treasurer.

While I thank my friends for their kind interest, I feel that it would be unjust to jeopardize other candidates, and therefore beg your acceptance of my declination. Yours respectfully,

J. J. ARNOLD.

The Republican committee will meet next Saturday and select his successor. The arrest of Arnold caused a sensation in Lockport, but it was as nothing compared with that of to-day, when District Attorney King announced that the amount of his defalcation would be nearly $100,000. It includes $30,000 of county funds, $8,000 of infant-heir funds, and several thousand dollars of city funds. The District Attorney finds that the greater portion of the money stolen by Arnold was taken during the last year, and the shortages were covered up whenever the Bank Examiner put in an appearance by forged notes covering the losses.

Among the names forged were Collector Low of Suspension Bridge, ex-Collector Franklin Spaulding of Niagara Falls, John Lillis, Franklin Brothers, Frank Lillis, Mr. Carr, and several others of Lockport.

AMERICAN BOARD'S MEETING.

Papers Read Before the Commissioners—Falling Off in the Yearly Income.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 11.—At the second day's session of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, after the appointment of a committee to consider all resolutions and memorials relative to the controversies before the board, the Rev. E. K. Alden read an address on "The Personal Factor in the Missionary Problem." Following some routine business, the Rev. James L. Barton, a missionary from Turkey, spoke of the importance of the work in that country.

The paper of the Rev. N. G. Clark was read by the Rev. Charles H. Daniels of New-York. Mr. Clark is a foreign Secretary, and his paper dealt with "Two Unsolved Mission Problems," one relating to the use and limits of industrial education in the mission field, the other to unity in the presentation of the Gospel to the unevangelized world.

The Rev. Judson Smith, Foreign Secretary, presented a paper, from the Prudential Committee, on "The Work of the American Board in Africa." This paper was a history of the mission work in Africa from its commencement in 1834.

The committee on the Treasurer's report reported that the offices had been conducted with ability and intelligence. More than 90 per cent. of the income of the board reaches the work of the foreign field, and the remainder is well expended. Regular contributions have fallen off $2,067. Gifts for the year were larger than those of any year previous to last year. Including legacies and aid, the total receipts have fallen off nearly $165,000.

This afternoon and evening the board gave its time to miscellaneous business, and listened to a number of reports from missionaries. In connection with the American Board, a meeting of the Women's Board of Missions was held this afternoon in Plymouth Church. There was a large attendance, including many women missionaries. Mrs. Judson Smith presided. Religious exercises were held, followed by reports from missionaries.

LIEUT. STONE'S GOOD LUCK.

He Has Eluded Duty for Three Years and Is Likely to be Retired on Pension.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—A naval officer who has successfully eluded duty for three years while drawing one salary from the Government and another from a private concern is likely to perfect a permanent arrangement on a similarly comfortable basis. Lieut. C. A. Stone has been ordered before a retiring board, and if the findings of a board of medical survey are sustained he will be transferred to the retired list, while continuing his business relations with the Carnegie Steel Company.

Lieut. Stone was an ordnance officer in the navy, on duty with Commodore Folger, the late Chief of Ordnance, and during the Tracy administration secured a year's leave, which he twice had extended. His salary from the Government went on. He receives $1,600, which is the leave pay attaching to his grade and service, and it is said he receives $5,000 additional from the Carnegies. He was worth all of that to that concern, for, until this Administration, he was allowed to sit at a desk in the Bureau of Ordnance, and was probably able from his inside position to give his employers information which they would have had some trouble to get without such a fortunate arrangement.

One of the last things Secretary Tracy did was to extend Lieut. Stone's leave for a year, and that leave did not expire until March 17 last. The past Administration seemed to realize that such favoritism would not be permitted long after March 4. If Lieut. Stone succeeds in proving retiring disability at this time he will receive about $2,000 a year, and it will be an unearned gratuity to that amount.

Death of Mrs. J. W. W. Johnston.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Mrs. J. W. W. Johnston, wife of the well-known physician who attended Mr. Blaine in his last illness, died this morning under distressing circumstances. Her eldest son by a previous marriage was recently murdered by Mexican outlaws on a ranch in Colorado, where he was staying for his health. His mother, who was in the East at the time, it is said never recovered from the blow this sad news inflicted. Though she was able to make the long journey from Maine to St. Louis, where his remains were brought for burial, she steadily failed in health since.

Mrs. Johnston, whose marriage to Dr. Johnston took place a year ago last June, was a remarkably handsome woman. Her father, Wilson Shannon, represented in Congress the Thirty-third Congressional District, was also Minister to Mexico, Governor of Ohio, and subsequently a Governor of Kansas. Her mother's maiden name was Sarah Osmun, and she came from an old St. Louis family of mingled French and Irish blood.

World's Fair Awards for Lamps.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—The highest awards for artistic lamps, silk shades, and Upton burners have been given to the Rochester Lamp Co. of New-York over all competitors, foreign and American.—*Adv.*

TONS OF IRON WENT FLYING

A PORTION OF BROOKLYN SUFFERED BOMBARDMENT.

Havoc Wrought by the Bursting of a Twenty-Ton Fly Wheel in the Power House of a Trolley Railroad Line—Immense Blocks of Iron Hurled Through Brick Walls and Into Houses in the Vicinity — Engineer Caplis and Mrs. Keegan Dangerously Injured.

The twenty-ton flywheel employed in driving the dynamos in the power house of the Atlantic Avenue Trolley Railroad Company at Third Avenue and Second Street, Brooklyn, burst at 7:30 o'clock last evening, wrecked the building, crashed through other buildings blocks away, injured several persons, one perhaps fatally, and created general consternation.

Pieces of iron weighing tons flew through the air as if propelled from a cannon and buried themselves in the ground.

The wheel was situated at the west end of the big brick structure, which is a block long. It was 19 feet in diameter and carried a forty-inch belt.

In the power house the day men had just finished their labors and departed, and the night men were going on duty. John Caplis, the night engineer, who resides at 372 Seventh Street, had donned his overalls and was working about the engines when suddenly there was a terrific shock and noise.

A glance showed that the huge flywheel, revolving with lightning rapidity, had split into fragments, and great pieces of the solid metal shot through the iron roof and through the brick walls on either side. The great belt was snapped like whipcord, one piece striking Caplis and knocking him across the building.

Falling iron and brick sounded as if the whole building were collapsing.

Pieces of the wheel weighing tons were sent sailing through the air. A three-ton section landed on top of the three-story house 472 Carroll Street, a block distant, crashed through the roof, and wrecked the building.

Mrs. Ann Keegan, who resides on the top floor, was hurt by falling timber and probable received a fracture of the skull. There were four other families in the house, and all of them made haste to escape. Mrs. Keegan was sent to the City Hospital.

Another immense fragment of iron flew over the roof of 463 Carroll Street and landed in the back yard, burying itself six feet in the ground. It struck the foundation walls of the rear building, occupied by John Miller, and shook the house as if by earthquake. Furniture was tumbled about and windows and crockery shattered.

Another piece of the wheel landed in the rear yard of 458 Carroll Street and struck John Delano, an Italian, breaking his right arm.

Still another splinter of the wheel, weighing 250 pounds, broke through the roof of Dennis & Murphy's coal office, at President Street and Third Avenue, and did a great deal of damage.

Another piece struck the candy store of Mrs. Johanna Roher, 468 Carroll Street. It knocked the dishes about, but injured nobody.

When the men employed in the power house had recovered from their fright they summoned an ambulance and sent Caplis to the City Hospital.

Superintendent Newkirk notified the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, which supplied the Atlantic Avenue cars with power for the rest of the night. The demolition of the wheel stopped the running of the cars for more than an hour.

It is estimated that the damage will amount to $50,000.

FOUNDER BRADLEY ACCEPTS.

He Will Make a Hot Campaign for a Seat in New-Jersey's Senate.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Oct. 11.—A delegation of Republicans and anti-race track Democrats, including a number of prominent clergymen, called upon Founder James A. Bradley in New-York to-day, and succeeded in inducing him to consent to accept the fusion nomination for State Senator.

The Prohibitionists of Monmouth County met here to-day, and, after a very acrimonious debate, indorsed the entire ticket named by the Republicans last Monday. Some objection was raised to Founder Bradley, it being held by several of the radical Prohibitionists that he had deserted the Prohibition Party and gone over to the Republicans. Thirty-one voting delegates were present, and the final ballot stood 15 to 15. The Chairman's vote decided that the Founder had received the nomination, and the decision precipitated a hasty adjournment.

Mr. Bradley has now been indorsed by the Republicans, anti-race track Democrats, and the Prohibitionists. He intends to conduct a red-hot campaign, and the Democrats concede that their ticket is in danger of defeat.

Beer Had a Bad Effect.

JAMAICA, L. I., Oct. 11.—A well-dressed young man was brought to the Jamaica Hospital yesterday. He was unconscious. He had been put off a Long Island Railroad train at Hollis, the first station east of here, because the conductor could not find his ticket. The man regained consciousness this morning. He said his name was Joseph E. Tompkins, and that he lived at Newburg, N. Y. He left his home to come here to see Lewis Fosdick on business. According to his story he entered a saloon in Long Island City to inquire about the trains. There he met a young man, who was also on his way to this village. They had a glass of beer together and went to the station. Tompkins did not remember what happened to him after boarding the train. He had in his coat pocket a card of Owen McGinnis, a saloon keeper at 43 Borden Avenue, Long Island City. Tompkins left here for his home this afternoon.

Ex-Mayor Gleason's Activity.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Oct. 11.—George W. Stephens, counsel for ex-Mayor Gleason, to-day served Mayor Sanford and City Treasurer Bleckwenn with injunctions, granted by Judge Brown, restraining them from paying two claims against the city aggregating $3,175.20, audited by them under an act of the State Legislature. One of the claims is for rent of a building used as a school. The other bill calls for the payment of $2,100 to Isaac Dohlman of New-York for horses said to have been supplied to the Fire Department. About two weeks ago Ex-Mayor Gleason procured injunctions restraining the administration from paying claims amounting to $12,945.50. The orders served to-day are returnable on Saturday.

Princeton Hazers Punished.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 11.—Final action was taken by the Faculty this afternoon in regard to the students implicated in hazing. Of those against whom charges were preferred early in the Fall, three have been suspended, one until Nov. 1, one until Thanksgiving, and one until Jan. 16, 1894, while a fourth has been dismissed from college. Of those charged with the hazing of Leopold, two have been dismissed, two cannot return to college, and two others are suspended until Jan. 16 and March 14, respectively.

Only $17.00 to the World's Fair.

Through cars to Chicago in charge of an attendant via West Shore Railroad, Saturday, Oct. 14 10 A. M. Similar excursions will be run Oct. 19 and 28. See full particulars in time table under "Railroads."—*Adv.*

JUBILEE OF CARDINAL GIBBONS.

Plans for Celebrating His Quarter Century in the Episcopate.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 11. — Arrangements are rapidly approaching completion for the celebration in this city, on Oct. 18 and 19, of the jubilee services to mark the ending of Cardinal Gibbons's twenty-five years in the episcopate. The Cardinal had determined at first to have only the simplest kind of a religious service to note the event, but he was induced to yield to the wishes of the priests of the province, and to consent to an observance befitting the occasion.

The Rev. P. J. Donahue, rector of the cathedral, and the priests of the cathedral are now perfecting a programme. Solemn pontifical mass and solemn pontifical vespers will be the religious functions. At these services the Archbishops of the country and nearly all the Bishops, together with the priests of the province and many from other provinces, will assist. Archbishop Satolli, the Apostolic Delegate, and the Archbishop of New-Zealand, the Most Rev. Dr. Redwood, will be present. Mgr. Nugent of Liverpool will represent Cardinal Vaughn and the Catholic Church of Great Britain. Mgr. Nugent is now in New-York. The Rev. Dr. Recker, vice-rector of the American College in Rome, and the bearer of a special letter and present from the Holy Father to Cardinal Gibbons, will occupy a prominent place. This gentleman is at the Catholic University in Washington. He will come to Baltimore on Monday or Tuesday next. The choir of the cathedral will be augmented and will be supported by an orchestra. The choir of the Seminary of St. Mary of St. Sulpice will also assist.

Archbishop Corrigan of New-York will preach the sermon of the solemn pontifical mass, and Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul will preach the sermon at the vesper service. On the same day, after the mass, the Very Rev. Dr. Magnien, President of the Seminary of St. Mary of St. Sulpice, will give a dinner in honor of the Cardinal, to which the Archbishops, Bishops, Monsignors, and attendant clergymen will be invited. On Oct. 19 there will be many social functions, and on that evening the jubilee exercises will be brought to a close by a dinner at the Carrollton Hotel, given by the Catholic Club.

OUR MEXICAN FRONTIER.

The Boundary Line to be Definitely Fixed by a Commission.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—An important boundary commission will be appointed in a few days. Under an agreement between this Government and that of Mexico, the much-disputed line dividing the United States from the southern republic will be definitely determined. The officials of both Governments have become tired of the continued contests which have arisen over the boundary question, and more than once the difference has been serious.

Years ago the river bed of the Rio Grande was agreed upon as the boundary line between Texas and the eastern half of the northern border of Mexico. That river has several times changed its course, until border Texans lived in imminent danger of awaking some morning in another country. The change in the river bed created controversy and embarrassments, some of them involving the officials at Washington and the City of Mexico, and first and last there has been a great deal of correspondence on the matter. Some held that the boundary line changed with the bed of the Rio Grande, and others that the original bed was still the boundary line, and, as all disputes were international matters, and might lead to more than the occasional exchange of rifle shots, a commission will make another survey from the mouth of the Rio Grande to the City of El Paso, which is in the western extremity of Texas, and in the centre of the boundary line between this country and Mexico.

From El Paso to the Pacific coast the line has been carefully gone over and laid down by Col. Barlow of the army engineers. That line, which marks the southern border of New-Mexico, Arizona, and California, follows the course of no uncertain river, and cannot change. The trouble has been east of El Paso. The new boundary commission will, if it follows the instructions prepared at the State Department, settle matters so as to avoid the possibility of friction between this country and Mexico, and make it easier to decide the quarrels which arise over the boundary. It has been decided to have the War Department detail an officer to act as President of the commission, and Secretary Lamont has selected Col. Anson Mills of the Third Cavalry for this important work.

Winked at His Chinese Interpreter.

The examination in the case of Wong S. Charles, formerly Chinese interpreter at the Custom House, who is charged with attempted extortion, was continued in the Tombs Police Court yesterday. The defense sought to show that Chu Shea, the complainant in the case, and Chu Fong are engaged in smuggling Chinese into this country, and that their testimony against Charles is not worthy of credence. The two Chinamen have been arrested for smuggling since the arrest of Charles. Chinese Inspector Lenhart testified that he had rebuked Charles for borrowing money from Chu Shea, but he did not believe he was guilty in this case. He had, however, noticed that Charles never gave any information against the two Chinamen, though he had been informed from other sources that they were engaged in smuggling. Gee Chou, who was smuggled into the country by way of Key West, testified that he had given Chu Shea and Chu Fong a note for $170 for their services. During his examination trouble arose about the interpreters. Charles had an interpreter of his own from Boston. Lawyer McLaughlin caught him winking at the witness and there was a hubbub. It finally took four interpreters to get Gee Chou's testimony. In the afternoon the examination was adjourned until this morning.

Civil Service Reformers at Work.

BUFFALO, Oct. 11.—A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Civil Service Reform Association was held at the home of Sherman S. Rogers, 698 Delaware Avenue, last evening. Those presnt were Secretary Almy, F. A. Crandall, Frank M. Loomis, Ansley Wilcox, Dr. Butler, E. R. Rice, Henry M. Sprague, Henry A. Richmond, and John B. Olmstead.

A motion by Dr. Butler was adopted that a committee of four be appointed, to include the Chairman, to carry out the resolution of the committee for the enforcement of the law against illegal assessments. Mr. Rogers said he would name a committee in a day or two. The committee will also be enjoined to keep an eye out for other violations of the law.

Besides this, the committee has determined to give the widest possible publicity to the State law for the protection and purity of the ballot, and circulars containing the full text of the statute and a digest of the same will be circulated freely. Watchers will be appointed from the society to serve at the polls on election day.

Suspected Burglar in a Glass Cage.

AMITYVILLE, L. I., Oct. 11.—Rudolph Rosenberg, alias Montrose, who has been masquerading in this place as a music teacher for several weeks, was arrested at Seaford last night by Constable Wilson on suspicion of being implicated in some of the robberies recently committed hereabouts. The prisoner was locked up for the night in a room in Brockman's Hotel. When the village officers went to the room this morning Rosenberg had fled. He escaped by forcing a window and clambering down one of the piazza posts. He is believed to be a desperate character.

Bank Teller Fardon Indicted.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 11.—The United States Grand Jury concluded its work this afternoon and brought in forty-four indictments, the principal one being against Teller Fardon of the First National Bank of Paterson. It is understood that twenty-two indictments have been found against him. He is in the Passaic County Jail charged with embezzling the funds of the bank. He has retained ex-Judge Barcalow and ex-Gov. Bedle to defend him.

"Manhattan Day" at the World's Fair.

For cheap excursions via Erie Lines, see "excursion column."—*Adv.*

THE HONORABLE THE SENATE

WASTING THE HOURS OF NIGHT IN USELESS TALK.

AN UNDIGNIFIED TEST OF ENDURANCE.

The Programme of the Repeal Men Carried Out to the Letter.

BEGINNING OF THE CONTINUOUS SESSION.

The Majority Determined to Wear Out the Minority and Bring Their Fruitless Speeches to an End—The Silver Men Have Given Up All Talk of Compromise and Accepted the Challenge to All-Night Sessions—A Spectacle on a Par with a Foot Race, Which is a Disgrace to the Chamber and Brings Shame on the Country—At Midnight Speaking Was Going on to Empty Benches, but a Call of the Roll Speedily Produced a Quorum.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The long-deferred attempt to secure action upon the bill to repeal the silver-purchase clause of the Sherman act was made to-night, and the efficacy of constraint to continuous work or a prompt vote was tried, with indications of earnestness on the part of the repeal leaders.

A vast multitude of people, all moved by curiosity to see the talking Senate do something, thronged the galleries, and a multitude quite as great went away because it could not gain access to the already overcrowded seats allotted to spectators. Among the occasional visitors who had been impressed with the absurd talk about "cruel and unusual" night sessions, there was some entirely uncalled-for commiseration for the oppressed gentlemen in the Senate Chamber, the fact having been overlooked that night sessions have not been at all unusual; that they are features of every regular session, and that nothing has compelled night sessions at this time except the intolerable and unreasonable refusal of the minority to permit the majority to test the Senate on a question that has been discussed for weeks and that was fully understood when it was passed upon by the House.

This spectacle of night sessions under the circumstances is a shame to the Senate and something of a reproach to the rather feeble advocates of the Repeal bill. There is not much doubt that the Senate, if it had chosen to assert its right to such a conclusion of the everlasting talk, could have found out before this whether the Repeal bill has a majority for it or not, and there is no doubt at all that the entire performance of the Senate has exhibited the body to the people of the country as inferior to the House in courage, patriotism, and practical business sense.

It is insufferable to men of intelligence regarding the situation from the point of view of disinterested citizens, to be compelled to submit their material and political welfare to the fanaticism and greed of a dozen or more of wanton obstructionists.

Now that the crisis is near, the silver minority has ceased its repetition of reports about the desire of the Administration to compromise. These reports have been at all times absurd, attributing, as they did, to the President and the Secretary of the Treasury the double and inconsistent purpose of defeating a bill which the Administration is desirous of passing, and for which there should be no compromise.

Knowing their inability to agree upon any of the many compromises suggested, the opponents of repeal have constantly implored the advocates of repeal to present them with something which they can accept. The repealers are accorded the high privilege of dictating the terms of their surrender to the minority.

There were no dramatic features in the early hours of the night session—nothing but interminable talk from Populist Allen and Populist Peffer, leading the van of a possible long line of gabblers reiterating the oft-told tale about "silver's degradation." It is a show to make men weep for the "honorable the Senate" engaged in a test of endurance less commendable than a football match or a prize fight, for that, however brutal, usually ends in victory for the best man or men.

SENATOR SMITH'S MAIDEN SPEECH.

A Sarcastic Review of the Proceedings of the Obstructionists.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—There were no developments in the Senate in relation to repeal prior to the beginning of the test of endurance at 6 o'clock. All talk of compromise had ceased for the time being. One Senator who went to the White House this morning returned with the announcement that the President was in excellent humor. This was not welcome news to the silver men, who have circulated stories attributing to him excessive irritability since the contest began, and the unwelcome report gave some of them an idea that the President must have received assurances favorable to repeal. Many inquiries were made by Senators during the day which indicated that they were in doubt concerning the outcome of the fight. Mr. Voorhees was asked repeatedly if there was to be any change in the programme, and his invariable reply was that so far as he knew there would be none.

It was frequently remarked that Senators who have taken an active part in the repeal movement seemed in very good spirits. It was patent to all that the silver men showed signs of worriment. Mr. Teller held frequent consultations with his associates. Mr. Stewart walked the floor at intervals weaving his silvery beard and giving other indications of nervousness.

Nearly all the Senators who have been absent in the last fortnight were present to-day. Senator Murphy arrived this morning, prepared to stand a continued siege. He will be on hand whenever a demand is made for a quorum.

Mr. Smith of New-Jersey delivered his first speech in the Senate to-day, and scored a genuine triumph. He has been an active repealer from the first, and in the last month has done some effective missionary work. His speech to-day was not devoted to the subject of repeal so much as to the methods of the minority, and the shameful position in which the Senate found itself. No more sarcastic speech has been delivered in the present session. Mr. Smith has a powerful voice and good enunciation, and every person in the Chamber could hear him distinctly.

He started out with the assertion that although he had come to Washington with two distinct objects in view, to acquire information concerning the merits of the so-called Sherman act and to vote, he had heard no words spoken in defense of the act, and had been unable to vote because of the indisposition of the majority to deprive the minority of what seems to be considered its right to rule. The Congress had been convened for the single purpose of repealing the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. On that question the sentiment of the Senate seemed to be unanimous. All wanted the bill repealed. Whether the fact that it still remains upon the statute books is due to the extraordinary unanimity of sentiment against it is a question which he would leave to be answered by some one more familiar with the time-honored traditions of the Senate.

In acknowledging that he had secured no light on the Sherman law, Mr. Smith hastened to add that "on other subjects—I might almost say upon all other subjects—in the heavens above and in the earth beneath I have acquired more information and more kinds of information than I had supposed could be obtained in as many years as the weeks which have passed. I have heard that England still dominates this country; that Lombard Street and Wall Street are the chief thoroughfares of the devil's dominions; that the President's message should have borne the signature of Queen Victoria instead of Grover Cleveland's; in brief, although not in brief originally, that the Revolution was a failure, and that the United States are still a British colony

mass meetings and adopt bloodthirsty resolutions, and threaten to annihilate anybody or anything that stands between them and a double price for the product of their mines. That is what is called an outpouring of public sentiment. Understand me, I do not blame the people of the mining States. I would like to see them get all they want and more; but what absurdity to designate their expressions as public opinion! It is not public opinion; it is self-interest, and it is not a very loud cry at that. Let the Congress of the United States enact to-morrow a law providing for the free coinage of leather, or even the purchase of $50,000,000 worth per annum at twice its actual value, and I will guarantee a mass meeting in a single ward of the City of Newark, N. J., larger than can be raised in the whole State of Nevada, to protest in the most vigorous tones against its demonetization.

Workingmen Crying for Relief.

Unlike those Senators from the far West who indignantly deny that they have any personal concern in the disposition of this measure, I frankly admit, Mr. President, that I have a very strong self-interest. I have the misfortune—for it is a misfortune at the present time—to be a manufacturer. My factories, in common with those of my neighbors, are closed. They cannot be reopened while the present conditions continue. Resumption of business, therefore, would mean much to me, and yet my interest is so trifling when compared with the interests of the thousands who are dependent upon their daily toil for their daily bread, that perhaps I should feel ashamed even to admit it. The point which I desire to emphasize is that a Senator need not hail from Nevada or Colorado or even bleeding Kansas to speak authoritatively for the workingmen of this country. It is easy, Mr. President, to charge that the representative of a rich and populous community is necessarily the representative of only capital and corporate interests. I think it may be the part of wisdom to treat such insinuations, which have been made with great freedom upon this floor, with the contemptuous silence which they deserve. But I desire to say that while the great majority of the cities of the State which I have the honor to represent in part, are uncommon rather than common people; they know no classes, and have sufficient self-reliance and self-respect to ask no favors of the Government beyond the right to work out their own destinies without restraint from legislation. I have heard that the hard times were over; that confidence has returned, and that no further apprehension need be felt. That statement has been made on this floor as proof that repeal is no longer needed. Sir, I would be the last member of this Senate to place a straw in the path of returning prosperity, and I should hesitate to express an opinion upon the relations and advantages of gold and silver, or both, as the basis of our currency, against the views of those who have made the subject a lifelong study.

But the direct effect upon business of retaining the Sherman act upon our statute books, I do feel qualified to speak, for the single reason that I have both seen and felt the immediate result of the distrust for which that policy is responsible. I speak earnestly upon this point, Mr. President, because, as a business man, I know that not only the success and prosperity of the employers of labor, but the well-being, happiness, and almost the very existence of hundreds and thousands of workingmen are trembling in the balance to-day and are dependent upon a complete restoration of public faith.

It is true that instant relief followed the quick response of the House to the demand of the country, but it was only partial relief, and only temporary. Already the reaction consequent upon the disappointment at the inaction of this body is being felt, and it is gaining strength every day. Let the business world be once convinced that the repeal of the Sherman act is impossible, and a period of depression and hardship will be inaugurated such as this country has not experienced in a generation.

These, Mr. President, are but a few of the many things I have heard during the past two months. But there is one thing which I have not heard. I have not heard in all this discussion one solitary word spoken in defense of the law which the President of the United States, in obedience to the demand of the country, has asked us to repeal. The only excuse offered for the obstructive policy of the minority is, that their wishes regarding financial legislation must be gratified before they will consent to a vote. For that and no other purpose this evil thing, this harmful and iniquitous law, which has not a defender in the world, is maintained and used as a club to force the many to yield to the few. It is the old plea, advanced by every man engaged in unworthy work since the world began, of the end justifying the means. I fully appreciate the wisdom and, perhaps, the necessity of maintaining a perfect latitude of debate and consideration in this body; but, Sir, I have no hesitation in denouncing such a policy as un-American, dishonest, and discreditable.

We are told by the opponents of this measure that they do not deal with the merits of the Sherman act, because simple repeal is no longer the question. It was the question, the only question. May I ask, Sir, who has changed it? Did the President of the United States even hint at any other in his message to Congress? Has he since uttered a word indicating so much as a doubt that this "cowardly makeshift" should be wiped from the statute books at once? Is it not true that whatever change has taken place has been made by those who did not dare, and do not dare to-day, to face the original and only issue raised by the President's message?

But, Sir, I grant that simple repeal is no longer the question. Fair, honest, and legitimate debate upon that subject ceased long ago. The traditions of the Senate are now being used to defeat the will of the people. The courtesy of the Senate is employed to defeat the will of a majority of the Senate. The question has changed. It is no longer simple repeal. It is not silver coinage. It is not bimetallism. It is not monometallism. It is not banking. The question which this Senate must now determine is whether it shall nullify the first essential principle of popular government, by conferring upon the minority the power to make the laws. How that question can best be answered I cannot say. If by cloture, then I am in favor of cloture. If by a continuous session, then I will be one of forty-three Senators to remain in this Capitol until a vote shall be taken. If by preventing consideration of any other subject until this shall be disposed of, then I will join with any other Senator for that purpose. Party pledges, tariff legislation, election bills, appropriations, all fade into insignificance when confronted by an attempt to rob the people of their first and greatest privilege.

The minority, Mr. President, has many rights, all of which, and perhaps a few more, have been enumerated with great care in this debate. But, under the theory of government by the people and under the Constitution of the United States, the majority has one right. That, Sir, is the right to rule, and to uphold that right I for one am ready and willing to stand squarely upon the issue raised by the President in his message, not another week, nor another month, but, if need be, for years.

Mr. President, I am a Democrat. I represent, in part, a Democratic State, which has never faltered in its support of Democratic principles, and whose representatives have never failed to uphold the doctrines of Jefferson and Jackson. During the long period of party disaster and despair which followed the civil war, when her sister states, New-York and Connecticut, and even Indiana, forsook their allegiance, New-Jersey remained steadfast and true. To the people of the South during those long years of political wrongs and oppression, she must indeed have appeared as the beacon light of the North. So, Sir, as one who, in common with the majority of her citizens, has felt a pride in that loyalty, I think I have a right to address the Senators from the Southern States who are opposed to repeal, not as one who has sought a temporary alliance for the accomplishment of his own purpose, but as a brother who has been tried in every partisan warfare during the past thirty years and has never been found wanting.

I make no complaint of the gratitude expressed by the Senator from Tennessee to those Senators from the far Western States who aided in repulsing the latest attack upon the liberties of the Southern people, but I cannot refrain from calling his attention to the fact that at least one of the Republicans who gave his vote to that cause is now as earnest a supporter of the policy of the Democratic President as he was then of the Democratic Party. I think I may add also, without fear of contradiction, or fear of giving offense, that the desertion of a single Northern Democratic Senator at that critical time would have been fatal to the opposition. Two of those Senators represented the State of New-Jersey. There was no doubt at any moment of their position. They were the old friends; the others were the new. Between them now has arisen the difference which is breaking party ties and severing the friendships of the past. On the one hand are representatives of a political party which has pursued the people of the South with all the relentless energy of vindictive partisanship. They rendered a single service. On the other hand stand the members of their own party who in all these years have never failed to respond to a call for help, and who now, for the first time, ask a single service in return. If the request seemed to be unreasonable I should not expect that it be granted. But it is both reasonable and just. We Democrats of the North do not ask you of the South to vote contrary to your convictions. We ask you simply to vote, and that we have a right to ask, in the name of the Democratic Party, which has been intrusted with power by the people, and will be by them held responsible.

I now say to my friends on this side of the chamber, shall the old ties be broken and new ones formed? Shall the first great opportunity, for which we have been fighting shoulder to shoulder for years to redeem party pledges and maintain the ascendancy of Democracy, be cast aside? Have you lost faith in those who have not once deserted your cause in a generation? Have you ceased to believe the men whose nominations at Chicago your people and mine united in demanding? My friends, you have indeed come to the parting of the ways. Which shall it be—the old friends or the new?

THE CONTINUOUS SESSION BEGUN.

Scenes and Incidents at the Opening of the Struggle of Endurance.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Any one could have told by a glance at the Senate galleries just before 6 o'clock to-night that an unusual scene was expected. There were but few vacant seats, and these were rapidly being taken. Fully one-half of the visitors were women, and in the rich light reflected through the ceiling their costumes gave a dash of color to the chamber which had been lacking since the night sessions of last March.

On the Senate floor there was a gradually-increasing attendance between 5 and 6 o'clock. Mr. Irby, the Populist from South Carolina, took the floor when Mr. Smith concluded his strong address, and proceeded to read a speech which was chiefly remarkable for its threats and predictions. In his humble opinion the Democratic Party would be ruined if the repeal bill became a law. Mr. Irby arraigned the President, and, in general, made things interesting for the galleries.

When he finished, Mr. Cockrell took up the thread of his apparently interminable speech, which had been broken in order to permit other Senators to speak. His voice had grown very husky, and it was with difficulty that he made himself understood. All things must come to an end, and the Missouri Senator finally reached the last page of his presentment, and took his seat. Then the ever-ready Allen of Nebraska proceeded to make his fifth or sixth speech in opposition to repeal. He had nothing new to offer, but this made no difference to the silver men, who had thrown him into the breach, as it were, to talk against time.

While Mr. Allen was disturbing the air with his immature and illogical utterances, the other silver men were holding consultations on the floor and in the cloakrooms relative to the course to be pursued. It was finally decided that no demonstration other than a formal protest against a continuous session should be made. It was the original design of the enemies of repeal to call for an adjournment, but to-day it became evident that such action would have a bad look before the country. So it was arranged that after Mr. Dubois had made a dignified (?) stand against "the cruel and unusual hours" proposed by the majority, there should be a continuation of the speeches against repeal, alternated by calls of the roll when it became apparent that a quorum was not present.

This change of base was not known to many on the floor or in the galleries. One by one the vacant chairs in the chamber were filled. Senator Voorhees was at his desk soon after 5 o'clock and did not leave it for the next two hours. Mr. Gorman entered the chamber about 5:30 o'clock and began a conversation with Mr. Camden of West Virginia. About this time Mr. Colquitt of Georgia, who was wheeled to his desk in his invalid's chair, became an object of interest to the occupants of the galleries. Senator Gibson of Maryland, who has been ill with malaria, came in just before 6 o'clock and was immediately surrounded by his friends, who congratulated him. Gibson was unable to remain very long. He secured a pair, and then went to his hotel.

Senator Sherman did not appear. He had given notice of his disinclination to aid repeal to the extent of "sitting up" with it. The seat of the veteran Senator Morrill of Vermont was also vacant. It was physically impossible for the aged Vermont Senator to come to Washington at this time. Another absentee was Senator Wilson of Iowa, who is ill at his home. Mr. Chandler of New-Hampshire failed to present himself. It is understood that he will be here in the morning. Mr. Chandler has been a lukewarm friend of repeal. He will not refuse to vote for the measure if a vote is reached when he is present.

Speaker Crisp came into the chamber some time before the time slated for the excitement to begin and took a seat near Mr. Voorhees. The Marquis Imperiali of the Italian Legation appeared in the diplomatic gallery with three friends about the same time.

At 6 o'clock every Senator now in Washington was in the chamber. Mr. Allen was still talking. Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts, who will persist in taking the Nebraska Populist seriously, interrupted him with a question which, with the unsatisfactory answer, occupied several minutes. Mr. Dubois, who had been fidgeting in his seat, now arose. Every eye was centred upon him.

"I wish to call the attention of the Senate," he said, "to the fact that it is now past the hour when the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Voorhees) usually makes a motion to adjourn. I would like to ask him if he proposes to make such a motion at this time."

Now the Indiana Senator came in for general attention. He was dressed in black, and his appearance indicated that he had paid more attention than usual to his toilet. When he arose there was absolute silence in the chamber. "I deem it my highest duty," he said in strong tones, "not to make that motion, but to ask the Senate to remain in session until the question which has been occupying its attention for many weary weeks is finally disposed of."

Mr. Dubois had not resumed his seat, and when he had received Mr. Voorhees's reply he again addressed the Chair, protesting against the forcing of a continuous session, and insisting that the silver men were not obstructionists. Mr. Dubois did not wear the air of one who was perpetrating a joke. He kept his face straight, and, although Senators and visitors broke into immoderate laughter when he declared that the Senator from Colorado (Mr. Teller) had not yet finished his speech, he did not even smile.

When he had concluded, Mr. Voorhees, who had listened patiently, again took the floor. He made a speech in which he said that he regretted the necessity for a continuous session, but said it was not unusual or cruel. He asked Mr. Dubois if the silver men would fix a day for a vote, and receiving no satisfactory answer, declared that the Senate must show that the minority cannot defeat the will of the majority. Mr. Voorhees was very earnest in his speech, and was listened to with absorbing attention.

Mr. Harris of Tennessee was the first Senator to secure the floor after Mr. Voorhees ceased speaking. In vigorous tones he praised the leader of the repeal forces for the fairness he had displayed toward the silver men in the long struggle.

Mr. Butler of South Carolina, who had observed the crowded galleries, now embraced the opportunity to defend the minority, praise Mr. Voorhees, and put in a word for compromise. He spoke about fifteen minutes, and grew very much excited as he proceeded.

When the fireworks were over, Mr. Dolph of Oregon who, while persistently posing as a friend of repeal has not lost an opportunity to give repeal a quiet stab in the back, bobbed up with a copy of The Congressional Record in his hand, and proceeded to read abstracts relating to the Force bill contest in the Senate in 1891, designed to show that the Sergeant at Arms could not compel Senators to remain in the chamber to complete a quorum. Mr. Dolph's scheme was so apparent that Mr. Gray of Delaware asked him peremptorily if the Senate was to understand that he would not remain to maintain a quorum.

"I will stay with you so long as you keep a quorum, but when you fail to do so, I shall go home," was the Oregon Senator's reply.

This ended the scenes incident to the beginning of the much-discussed continued session. Mr. Allen took the floor and gave fresh evidence that he had not prepared a speech, and was simply "wildcatting," taking up the subject of minority rule, which had been raised in the last few minutes, and discussing it. There was nothing interesting in what he said, however. While he was speaking, the vigilant Mr. Dubois, who had noticed a general hegira of Senators to the cloakrooms, made the point of no quorum, and the first roll call of the evening was taken. It showed that sixty-two Senators were present. Those who failed to respond to their names were Cockrell, Chandler, Colquitt, George, Gibson, Hansbrough, Jones of Arkansas, Jones of Nevada, Mills, Mitchell of Oregon, Morgan, Morrill, Pettigrew, Roach, Sherman, Squire, Teller, Vance, Vest, White of California, and Wilson.

Mr. Allen went on with his speech, relinquishing the floor in a short time to the bewhiskered Peffer, who was quivering with impatience lest the galleries should empty before he could make himself heard.

Mr. Peffer satisfied his vanity in about fifteen minutes, and then Mr. Allen, who had arranged several dozen books on his desk, began to read from one in support of his contention that the farmers of the country in general, and of Nebraska in particular, were fast going to the dogs. He succeeded in stirring up Mr. Dolph, and subsequently Mr. Squire of Washington attacked very successfully his statement that the majority of the mortgage discharges in the Western States were due to foreclosures. Mr. Squire contended that this remark did not apply to Washington, and challenged the Nebraska Populist to produce proof of his assertion. Mr. Allen regretted that he had not provided himself with statistics concerning Washington farmers, and strengthened Mr. Squire's disclaimer by modifying his charge.

His unfortunate experience with the gentleman from Washington did not serve as a warning that he was getting beyond his depth. A moment later he brought Mr. Hawley of Connecticut to his feet through the wild statement that Connecticut farms were being abandoned, and that the native population was fast succumbing to the alleged pressure of the times. Mr. Hawley denied each and every assertion, and so confused Mr. Allen that he lost his place in the book he was reading. It is doubtful if the Senate ever listened to a more tiresome presentment. It was 11 o'clock before the occupants of the galleries began to show signs of fatigue. They had sat five hours waiting for sensational developments which did not come. When Mr. Allen sent to the desk a mass of typewritten extracts from an ancient book on political economy, the patience of the crowd became exhausted and hundreds departed.

Secretary and Mrs. Carlisle reached the Capitol early in the evening. They went to the Marble Room, and after a little Mr. Carlisle appeared on the floor of the Senate Chamber, where he remained some time. Many members of the House dropped into the chamber during the evening, occupied the seats along the walls, and drifted out again. They found the proceedings wofully dull.

The scene at midnight was far from inspiring. There were just twenty-three Senators in their seats, most of them on the Democratic side. Nearly all were conversing, and absolutely no attention was paid to the man who held the floor. Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts, wearing a shade over his eyes, which are still weak, appeared in the doorway of the Republican cloakroom, removed the shade, rubbed his eyes, yawned, and then walked to his seat. About this time Mr. Dubois, the watchdog of the silver men, entered the chamber, glanced at the array of empty seats, and, with a curious smile on his face, announced to the Chair his opinion that a quorum was not present.

"The Clerk will call the roll," said the Vice President, giving his desk a tap with his handleless gavel. Immediately the bells announcing a call of the Senate sounded through the Senate wing and committee rooms. The lobbies and the restaurant were speedily emptied of Senators, who had long since found the proceedings in the chamber insufferably tedious. The call developed the fact that fifty-seven Senators were present.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Secretary Herbert late this afternoon received a telegram from Capt. Picking of the Charleston, dated Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 11, stating that there was a heavy bombardment yesterday afternoon between the forts and insurgent ships. Fort Villagaguon fired with the insurgents against the other forts. Heretofore this fort has preserved a neutral attitude.

When Mr. Dubois announced at 6 o'clock that the silver men would not help maintain a quorum, he figured without knowledge of his true strength. The midnight call of the Senate was responded to by at least eighteen Democrats and Republicans who had been expected to aid the filibusters to the extent of refusing to vote. They were Allen, Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Call, Cameron, Coke, George, Harris, Hunton, Kyle, Martin, Peffer, Perkins, Roach, Turpie, and Walthall. Mr. Dubois showed his disappointment when the result was announced and the repeal men were correspondingly pleased. The task of maintaining a quorum had not been found to be at all difficult up to this hour.

When Mr. Stevenson announced the result there was a general movement toward the cloakrooms. Mr. Quay, who had been taking a nap when the bell awakened him, returned to the Republican retiring room, only to find the sofa he had just vacated occupied by Mr. McMillan of Michigan, who showed a disposition to hold it. All the sofas and easy chairs were speedily occupied. Senators who had hurriedly returned from the restaurant descended again to finish their midnight suppers. It was not long before Mr. Dubois suggested again the lack of a quorum.

Mr. Stevenson had relinquished the chair to Mr. Faulkner of West Virginia, who ordered another call of the Senate. This time the Senators responded to Dubois's desires. None of the ultra-silver men answered to their names. Dubois left the chamber after the call began, and Mr. Palmer of Illinois asked for a ruling on the question whether the Senator from Idaho, who was responsible for the call and did not himself vote, was exempt from voting. Mr. Manderson of Nebraska said that the inquiry might be answered by a suggestion that an absent Senator could hardly call attention to the lack of a quorum. The Acting President paid no attention to the inquiry, and it was not repeated.

Mr. Allen had sent to the desk a long extract from one of John Stuart Mill's works, and the Clerk was reading a paragraph relating to overproduction when Mr. Hoar interrupted. "I would like to ask the Senator," he said, "if he does ont think his speech is a good sample of overproduction." Mr. Allen mumbled a reply, and the Senators laughed.

At 1 o'clock there were still about 200 people in the galleries and about 30 Senators in their seats.

Alliance Men Want Honest Money.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Oct. 11.—The State Convention of the Farmers' Alliance has defeated a resolution favoring the free coinage of silver, and another favoring the free coinage of American silver, by decisive majorities. The money resolution adopted favors a sound and stable currency, of sufficient volume for the business of the country. About 150 alliances were represented.

BUSINESS DEMANDS REPEAL.

Vice President Stevenson Asked to Put a Stop to Dilatory Measures.

The Committee on Repeal of the Board of Trade and Transportation submitted a report at yesterday's meeting on the efforts of the board to help on the sound-money cause, which led to the convention of business men in Washington, at which the business opinion upon the silver question was clearly set forth. Dealing with cloture in the Senate, and quoting an article in The New-York Times of Oct. 9 on the subject, the report says:

While we would not recommend such procedure at this time, we suggest it for thoughtful consideration as offering in the last extremity a means of settling this vexing question, and the sincerity of the majority in the Senate will have been put to the severest test before the country if they do not avail themselves at an early day of some of the methods of relief open to them.

The report was approved and ordered printed. A resolution offered by William Irwin Martin, asking all members to write to members of the Senate and Vice President Stevenson to secure an immediate vote on silver, was adopted.

After some debate the board adopted a resolution which dealt with the delay in the Senate and urged a cutting off of useless debate in this way:

Resolved, That the Vice President of the United States be respectfully but earnestly requested to give notice to the Senate that after a stated reasonable time he will refuse to recognize any Senator for the purpose of making a motion or a speech upon the Voorhees repeal bill which in his judgment is dilatory.

The New-York Jewelers' Association has sent this letter to Senator David B. Hill:

The New-York Jewelers' Association, representing a large and influential body of manufacturers and wholesale dealers, would most respectfully call your attention and that of your fellow-Senators to the stagnation that has prevailed within our trade during the past three months and the almost unprecedented condition from which employer and employe alike are suffering. Factories which during ordinary panics have been able to run on short time have this season been compelled to shut down completely. With the winter rapidly approaching, the condition of the bench worker can easily be imagined.

Under these circumstances, and bearing in mind that the favorable action of the House of Representatives upon the repeal of the Silver bill did, in a measure, restore confidence and cause an improvement in our trade conditions, and, for a time, gave confidence to the manufacturer and merchant, we cannot but look with impatience upon the long delay of the Senate to reach a conclusion in reference to the aforesaid bill. This delay seems to have paralyzed the improvement which was manifest a few weeks ago.

This association, therefore, urgently requests through you that the Senate act promptly and favorably upon the bill that has been under discussion so long by the honorable body of which you are a member.

THEY CAN'T ESCAPE.

The liver when active is the watch-dog of the system—the destroyer of germs and impurities. The truth is: ninety-nine out of every hundred diseases begin with a sluggish liver. A slight cold or chill may amount to something serious. If you correct the liver you'll cure the cold. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets rouse the liver to vigorous action. After dinner, if you're bilious, take one of these tiny, sugar-coated Pellets. Take them when you have wind or pain in stomach, giddiness, fullness, loss of appetite, or when you suffer from costiveness, indigestion, sick or bilious headaches.

The makers take the *risk* of their benefiting you. If they're not satisfactory, your money is refunded. Can you ask more?

STARVING MINERS HAVE WORK

TO BE TAKEN BACK AT THE OLD WAGES.

Advances of Money Will Be Made to Relieve the Pressing Needs of Families—The Men Will Consent to a Ten Per Cent. Reduction in December—Thousands of Miners Have Already Gone to Work, and the Greatest Strike in History Seems Near Its End.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—Mine owners in South Derbyshire and Leicestershire have accepted the proposals of the Mayors' conference, that the men be taken back at their old wages, and be allowed advances to relieve the pressing needs of their families, both provisions being dependent upon the condition that the men accept a reduction of 10 per cent. in December.

The Lancashire and Cheshire miners met to-day, under the Presidency of Samuel Woods, Labor member of Parliament, and accepted the proposals of the Mayors' conference. Two thousand Warwickshire miners resumed work to-night in response to the resolution passed yesterday, the owners to open the pits forthwith.

The miners of Northumberland have decided by ballot to give to the Miners' Federation £1,000 at once, and £200 weekly as long as the strike lasts.

Charles Seely, the Liberal Unionist member for West Nottingham, has ordered that the 4,000 men formerly at work in his Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire pits be taken back at the old rate of wages. The Stanton Company in Nottinghamshire resumed work in its pits to-day, with all its old men and the old scale of pay. It employs 2,000 miners.

PARIS, Oct. 11.—The striking miners of the district around Henin-Lietard, Pas-de-Calais, gathered with their wives in the town last evening and started a riot. They broke into several shops, and took all the money and food they could find.

Dragoons charged the mob near the middle of the town. Men and women were ridden down and trampled. Twenty were injured. Several women were wounded so severely that they were taken to the hospital. Goulle, a labor agitator, was arrested for inciting to riot, but was released today. Fifteen miners have been summoned to the assizes to answer the charge of insulting State officials.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 11.—Eight thousand striking miners in the Charleroi district resumed work to-day.

ATTACKED BY BRIGANDS.

Three Guards Killed and a Russian Army Chest Plundered.

VIENNA, Oct. 11.—A band of Circassian brigands attacked a train near Nigoliti, Trans-Caucasia, recently, and killed three guards. The baggage car, which contained a chest of money for the Batoum garrison, was plundered. Several passengers were maltreated and robbed. Four of the brigands are said to have been shot in the fight with the guards, but as the band carried off its dead and wounded, nobody knew just what its loss was.

The affair is known to have occurred within the last two weeks. The news of it has been suppressed in St. Petersburg, and reached this city by mail from Odessa.

LOBEGULA READY FOR ACTION.

The Chartered Company Has Full Reliance on Its Own Troops.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 11.—Lobegula is reported to be encamped with the pick of his troops between Buluwayo and Fort Charter on the Shangani River, but he has sent all his property northward. He has prepared a canoe fleet to cross the Zambesi, in readiness for retreat if he should be defeated.

The officers of the chartered company are convinced that their own troops will suffice. Cecil Rhodes believes that the campaign will be ended within a month, and that Tati will be occupied on Friday or Saturday.

Mr. Eustis's First Reception.

PARIS, Oct. 11.—The first official reception of the Diplomatic Corps ever held at the Embassy of the United Staes will take place early in November. Had Mr. Eustis come as Minister, instead of Ambassador, he would have been required by diplomatic etiquette to pay personal visits to the other diplomatists as soon as he had presented his credentials to President Carnot. As an Ambassador, however, he simply issues a kind of circular note, stating the day on which he will receive his colleagues, and thus places them under obligations to call on him first. His colleagues will be presented to him at the reception by an official reciting in the title, Introducer of Ambassadors. About the middle of November Mr. Eustis will receive the American colony.

The French Believe Strange Stories.

PARIS, Oct. 11.—Figaro declares to-day that William Woodall, Financial Secretary in the British War Department, and a certain Lord of the Admiralty sailed yesterday on the gunboat Bramble from Gibraltar for Tangier, where they will take a hand in Moorish affairs. These surprising stories, although supported only by Figaro's word, are swallowed by many Parisians of intelligence and by the whole rank and file of newspaper readers.

The Republique Francaise urges Spain to punish the Moors, as they deserve, regardless of British sulks, and not to allow herself to be intimidated, as was Portugal, by England's frown.

Brigands at Work in Santa Fe.

BUENOS AYRES, Oct. 11.—Although the rebel army in the Province of Santa Fe has been disbanded, small parties of rebels still make life and property unsafe in the rural districts. For a week they have been plundering and killing foreign settlers in Santa Fe. The German immigrants who have taken farms in the province have suffered most from this brigandage. They have complained to the German Consul here, and he has obtained from the Government a promise that swift action shall be taken against the outlaws.

Gen. Farrer Badly Burned.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—A lamp was overturned this morning in a house in Grafton Street, where Major General Farrer had rooms. The hall in front of his sleeping room was ablaze before he was aroused. In trying to escape, he was terribly burned and half suffocated. He was picked up unconscious and carried to a hospital. The physicians expect that he will die. The fire in the house was extinguished before doing much damage.

MacMahon's Condition Still Critical.

PARIS, Oct. 11.—Marshal MacMahon, whose illness caused his friends much alarm last week, is resting well to-day, but his condition is still critical. There is no prospect of his attending the banquet to the Russians. His invitation was carried to him by the Secretary of the Municipal Council, who went to Chateau La Forest to show full honors to the veteran.

Harassed by Troops in the Bush.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—A dispatch to The Pall Mall Gazette from Johannesburg, South African Republic, says: "The troops advancing from Forts Victoria and Charter were frequently fired upon by small bodies of the enemy in the bush. There has been no fixed engagement up to the present time."

Count De Lesseps Has Recovered.

PARIS, Oct. 11.—This evening it is reported that Count Ferdinand de Lesseps has recovered fully from his recent acute illness. He was suffering merely from derangement of the stomach.

Startling Rumors from Rio.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The Exchange Telegraph Company says: "A telegram received here from Rio de Janeiro indicates that startling developments may be expected soon. Everything in Rio tends to the restoration of the monarchy. It is now virtually only a question of terms."

A dispatch from Rio de Janeiro says: "Desultory shots were exchanged by the insurgent squadron and the forts to-day, but the city was not touched. Business went on as usual. President Peixoto has issued a manifesto promising to resign if the elections on the 30th inst. be unfavorable to him."

The Earl of Elgin to be Viceroy.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The Queen has approved the appointment of the Earl of Elgin as Viceroy of India. The new Viceroy is the eldest son of the eighth Earl of Elgin, who was appointed Governor General of India in January, 1862, and who died in office in November, 1863.

CHARGED WITH MANY FORGERIES.

Louis Roller, Plumber, Said to Have Made a Confession—His Liabilities Large.

Louis Roller, plumber, of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, who failed about six weeks ago, is accused of forging notes for a large amount. It is alleged by creditors that he forged notes with the names of various builders and contractors. The amount is not known, but it is currently reported to be over $35,000. Horwitz & Herahfield represent creditors for over $20,000, and the lawyers said yesterday that they feared all the notes are forgeries. They further said that Mr. Roller had left the city and they do not know where he is.

In the trade the total liabilities of Mr. Roller are estimated anywhere from $50,000 to $85,000. Since he failed, fifty mechanics' liens have been recorded against him, aggregating $25,000. The largest are in favor of Cassidy & Adler for $7,400, J. L. Mott Iron Works for $3,700, Rome Brass and Copper Company of Rome, N. Y., for $2,600, Washburn Brass and Iron Works of Yonkers for $2,500, McManus & Taylor for $1,600, and the Yellow Pine Company for $1,600.

Just before the failure Mr. Roller had plumbing work in eighteen buildings in various parts of the city. At times he employed as many as 100 men.

He is only twenty-six years of age and began business six years ago, succeeding an uncle.

S. C. Boehm yesterday obtained an attachment against Mr. Roller for $1,850 on the ground that he had left the city to defraud his creditors. Long affidavits were presented giving particulars relative to the alleged forgeries, and also a letter received by Mr. Boehm from Roller, in which he made a full statement of his troubles. He said that Adler & Herman came to his store on Sept. 7, told him they knew the notes they held were not genuine, and demanded to see his books, &c. They went through his books and contracts with their lawyer and promised to help him along. They then got him to give them a bill of sale on the stock of material in his shore, amounting to $10,000 or $12,000, also an assignment of his book accounts, an assignment of the Casey contract, and four good notes for $1,550. The next day Roller said he got a check of $1,500 from Mr. Casey, which he let Adler & Herman have, they promising to give him their check in exchange, but he says they did not do so. They also, he said, urged him to go away and they would take care of his affairs, but they suggested he shave off his mustache and go either to Pittsburg or Chicago.

Mr. Roller left the city on Sept. 8, it is said, shaved off his mustache, and went to Trenton, N. J., where it is alleged, he went under the name of George Miller. An affidavit was presented to the court by Charles F. Thompson, who had been in Roller's employ for four years.

He stated that on Sept. 8 Roller called at his rooms and said he was in trouble and was going out of town for a few days. He also stated that he had given a bill of sale of everything to Adler & Herman. On Sept. 13, Thompson received a letter from Roller saying he wanted to see him at Trenton. Thompson went there, and Roller said he had forged a lot of paper, that Adler & Herman had found it out, that they demanded security for the notes they held, and that he turned over all his assets to them, and signed a lot of blank assignments of contracts.

Adler & Herman, it is said, hold $20,000 of the alleged forged notes which they had discounted for Roller, supposing the paper to be genuine.

Point View Island's Season Closed.

FLUSHING, L. I., Oct. 11.—The closing event of the most successful outing season ever held was the reception given by Joseph Witzel today to mark the end of the year's fun at Point View Island. A party visited this well-known popular resort every day from May 28 until today. The smallest party was the Peter Hart Association of 300 members, and the largest was the Order of Germania Society's Convention, which attracted 30,000 people. The park to-night presented a fine appearance, being illuminated and handsomely decorated. There was dancing, a sumptuous supper, and fireworks. The State Volunteer Firemen's Association and minor organizations to the number of nearly 5,000 persons were present.

The Whisky Trust.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Oct. 11.—Orders have been given by the managers of the Whisky Trust to start operations in the distillery here Thursday at a capacity of 3,200 bushels a day, about half the full capacity. Other distilleries in the trust are starting up, and the demand for the product is said to be strong. The resumption of operations will give employment to eight Government gaugers and as many storekeepers. Coincident with the order to resume was the call of Senator Voorhees on Secretary Carlisle, and the latter's request for the resignation of Collector Thorp, a Republican holdover.

French Opera for New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 11.—The French opera troupe arrived from France to-day with a membership of 85. These will be reinforced by local talent in the orchestra and chorus until the troupe will number 20 artists, 20 in the ballet, 40 in the chorus, and 42 in the orchestra. The season will begin Oct. 24 and last four months, ending one week after Carnival. Three new operas will be presented for the first time in America—a French adaptation of Wagner's "Le Vaisseau Phantom," Bizet's "Pecheurs de Perles," and Massenet's "Manen."

Hunter Has Jumped His Bail.

CINCINNATI, Ohio Oct. 11.—Joseph Hunter, the electric-pad swindler, indicted for fraudulent use of the mails, has jumped his bond and has gone to Canada. It was for his connection with Hunter that United States Commissioner Kemper was forced to resign.

$100,000

Worth of the finest imported English and Scotch suitings and trouserings of the latest designs to be sold at half their value.

Come and examine. Bring an expert. You will never again be able to get a suit made to order in first-class style of such material.

It is folly to buy ready-made clothing when such an opportunity presents itself.

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Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, Stoves, Pictures, Everything for Housekeeping,
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"As LONG CREDIT as can be given on GOOD GOODS at LOW PRICES and WITHOUT INTEREST charge. Weekly or monthly payments. Extension of time in cases of sickness or inability to earn money.

CANADIAN PACIFIC PROJECT.

President Van Horne's Trip Abroad Revives Steamship Rumors.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Oct. 11.—The sudden departure for England of President Van Horne of the Canadian Pacific Railroad is said in certain quarters here to be in connection with that old story, the establishment of a fast Atlantic mail service between Great Britain and Halifax. This time, however, there is said to be almost an assurance that the project will materialize. It is learned here that the Dominion Government has a promising offer under consideration from certain British capitalists to establish a fast service, and the chief hitch is that the Government wants a call made at a French port.

This offer has not yet been submitted to a full meeting of the Cabinet, but the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Trade and Commerce have looked into the matter. In the absence of the latter, the Hon. Mr. Bowell, to whose department this matter belongs, the Hon. Mr. Foster is attending to it and is in correspondence with the parties concerned.

Mr. Foster says that there is nothing at present that he can give to the public. There is, however, a pretty good prospect that the Government will this time succeed in making arrangements for a fast line of steamers. As far back as 1889 the Canadian Parliament authorized an annual expenditure of $700,000 for the purpose of securing a weekly steamship service on the North Atlantic between Great Britain and Canada; a monthly service in the North Pacific between Asia and Canada, and a service between Australia and Canada. There was, in the first place, to be $500,000 of this amount to be given for the Atlantic service. The China and Japan service was to receive $75,000, and the Australian service $125,000. The China and Japan service is, as is well known, established by the Canadian Pacific Railway.

In regard to the Australian service, a temporary contract has been entered into this Summer between Mr. Huddart of the new Canadian-Australian line and the Dominion Government. Mr. Huddart is now in England arranging for an imperial subsidy. The certainty of this line being permanently established is almost indubitable.

With regard to the Atlantic fast line, on more than one occasion negotiations were very nearly closed between the Dominion and British ship owners. The Andersons of Glasgow, it may be remembered, closed a contract with the Dominion Government, but afterward withdrew from it on account of some drawback between themselves and the Canadian Pacific Railway over terminal facilities at Halifax. The Dominion, however, has never lost sight of the matter, and it is now said that the present negotiations are likely to end in the offer being accepted. It is understood that should the present offer be accepted, a Glasgow firm will, in all likelihood, be the principal owners.

The Tehuantepec Railroad.

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 11.—The Hon. Chandos Stanhope, accompanied by Mr. Cuttrain, a well-known engineer, sent out by the Dresdner Bank of Berlin, have gone down to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, with a view to the completion of the Tehuantepec Railroad. The Dresdner Bank is prepared to find the money for the purpose, but it is not certain that the terms proposed by the bank will be accepted by the Government. The American combination, including B. L. Corthell, C. P. Huntington, and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, are still figuring on the scheme, the popular opinion being that, in case they find themselves in a position to undertake the matter, they will have a chance of obtaining the business. In case they take over the scheme, it is thought it may affect public opinion in the United States against the Nicaragua Canal scheme.

The Erie's Excursions to Chicago.

The General Passenger Agents of the Eastern trunk lines are calling in all of the day coaches at their

WIND FAILED THE YACHTS

ANOTHER RACE IN THE CUP SERIES PROVED A FIASCO.

For Three Hours in a Very Light Wind the Valkyrie Kept the Lead, Capt. Cranfield Having Outmanœuvred Nat Herreshoff, Who Was at the Vigilant's Wheel at the Start—The Yachts Were Not Sent Off Till Nearly 2 o'Clock—Perfect Day for Excursionists, but Poor for Yachting.

If one wants to imagine the finish of yesterday's tantalizing, almost drifting, match let him picture to himself a blue-gray sky overhead out of which the sun has just dropped behind the Highlands of the Navesink. This abdication of the monarch of day has left the western firmament flushed with a widespread anger. A long, broad bar of purple cloud runs from east to west. Beneath this is an interval of vivid orange, flecked with moving dots of black, which are tired crows winging their way home to their roosts in the pine barrens of New-Jersey.

The legacy of the sun is this glorious belt of red and yellow, still tingling with the parting caress of the almost vanished day-light.

Then, beneath that, one detects another line of dark blue, which is the land, and beneath that, again, a universal space of dark purple, which is the inner edge of the crowded ocean.

Across it two haggard shapes of gray are crawling as if they were ghosts getting back reluctantly to distant neighboring sepulchres to escape the dawn or avoid a thunderstorm.

That which leads the other by three-quarters of a mile is the American Vigilant. That which follows limpingly and without heart is the English Valkyrie.

A feast of lanterns, which flare out one by one, is afloat in pursuit. It is the pack of a fleet of lamp-wearing pleasure craft that tails on to the spectral hunt.

Darkness comes rapidly out of the glowing west. One feels with a chill the arrival of the night as it falls upon and takes possession of the sea. Electric lights that were invisible even in the gloaming brighten up like jewels.

High up on the Highlands the twin towers of the lighthouse pour their effulgence on the wrinkled sea.

Other beacons flash forth like the lamps on a gigantic street.

It is all done. Weariness and disappointment close down on the crowded scene. New-York, far away, blazes brightly, a fairy tiara low upon the horizon.

It is night, and the fourth race day is over, and again there has been no race.

What the feelings of Lord Dunraven, benighted on his loitering yacht, really are it is permitted to no one even to surmise. But we may hazard the guess that even his lordship begins to apprehend that his quest for the America's Cup may be becoming a bore. It cannot be possible that he sees things absolutely and entirely different from the way they seem to other spectators. Surely, in the darkening shadow of his ghostly mainsail, the Earl realizes that there is nothing more to be done for the plucky British champion than to rub her down and shorten her to cruising measurements, and then send her home before a gush of applause, for his sporting spirit degenerates into a shrug of the shoulders and the calmly cruel question:

"What is he doing, anyhow?"

The committee of the New-York Yacht Club tried hard and honorably to give him a race yesterday. For two hours and more after the advertised starting time, it being impossible for the boats to get off, everybody waited, rocked in a doldrum swell, for breeze enough to give the boats steerage way. But no breeze came, and the sky was empty of wind. It had been all burned up, and nothing remained but a dry, scorched atmosphere.

Long swells rose and fell between the flagship and the lightship. Steamers of all kinds and dimensions rolled and pitched languidly upon the heaving swells. A warm and debilitating sun stood overhead in the firmament and let its rays sift down through a veil of haze.

As the fleet rose and fell for two hours, like a flock of feeding ducks upon the drowsy upheaval and depression of the sea, two incidents occurred to break the monotony of the delay.

One was the arrival of the Nourmahal. She steamed into the gracious company of yachts in a shy and shamefaced manner. It was easy to see why she felt diffident and shrank from observation.

She carried plainly a jury bowsprit, rapidly and imperfectly fastened at her bow.

She had collided with a ferryboat in the North River. The ferryboat with which she collided had lost the hood of her cabin on the port side and the Nourmahal had lost her bowsprit.

A more inexcusable or more inexplicable blunder on the part of this unhappy and unlucky boat it would be hard to imagine. Regardless of the ferryboat's right of way, she made for her so fiercely and with such directness that one could positively see the pilot of the ferryboat turn pale as he contemplated the inrush of the Nourmahal. In vain he tried to back while he signaled the Nourmahal to go to port.

But the Nourmahal was deaf to his signals. With a tremendous crash she ripped into the ferryboat, and when the two were separated both were badly damaged.

It was said that Mr. Astor, disgusted with the ill fortune of his successive Captains, was himself at the wheel.

If so, he will probably have to pay $2,000 or $3,000 for his first practical experiment in river and harbor navigation.

The second incident of the long and tiresome wait for the start was the arrival of a small boat with a big substitute for a calliope. This execrable machine for the reissuing of cacophony uttered a series of false notes which enthusiasts professed to recognize as a bar or two of "Home, Sweet Home."

This musical performance deepened the general gloom which everybody felt, but which no one cared to openly confess.

When the boats at last got off, after what seemed an eternity of drifting around the lightship, the Valkyrie, by a clever manœuvre of Capt. Cranfield, led her competitor, and for a brief space of time the weary spectators were cheated by the promise of something like a race.

But the illusion was soon banished by a bad blunder made by the British Captain. Footing merrily along, although hard hunted by the Vigilant, he tacked in shore just below the mouth of the Shrewsbury.

By so doing he reached into a doldrum patch and, having no wind whatever, lay rocking like the proverbial painted ship upon the proverbial painted ocean, during which the Vigilant slipped forward and picked up the lead never to relinquish it.

It was not exactly a dead calm, but the faintest kind of a faint breeze. A butterfly could have urged its tiny painted wings against it and won the contest.

Ahead went the Vigilant and behind fell the Valkyrie, with the Earl's bonny daughters aboard and the honest English sailors wearing a look of brow-furrowing trouble and apprehension.

They clearly felt that this, again, was not going to be their day at all.

The ebb of daylight had already begun in the clear sky when both had turned the stake, and its fluid gold sank faster and faster into a dark purple sea such as Ulysses sailed upon.

It was perceived early in the afternoon that there could be no race within the time limitations, and when the disappointed fleet sped home it was with an evident sense of being wearied and disgusted by a complete miscarriage.

As the Roanoke steamed to her dock at nightfall, it was announced that the final event was regarded as an accomplished and conclusive fact, and that in common with other steamers she would carry spectators to no more races.

This was like the closing of a theatre, and those who had in a sense become the habitués of the big steamer regretfully said good-bye to Capt. Halphen, Chief Officer Tapley, Agent Window, and Purser Mayer and the other officers who have for a week made 500 passengers feel themselves equal to Mr. Vanderbilt and Mr. Astor as yacht owners.

Hereafter the good ship Roanoke will go back to her errand of bringing colored folks and concomitant watermelons North.

The next race will, it is hoped, not only be sailed under conditions favorable for a conclusive race, but will take place in a jumping sea and half a gale at least of northeast wind, so that Lord Dunraven and Mr. Watson may realize the futility of continuing the one-sided series of contests which each day proves more and more the inferiority of the champion English yacht to the champion American one.

While the sportsmanlike pluck of Lord Dunraven was generally applauded yesterday, it was felt all along the line that a continuation of the competition would become neither more nor less than a tiresome farce.

For, if one thing at all has been established, it is that no matter what may be the strongest sailing point of the Valkyrie, the Vigilant can beat her at her own game in any sort and quantity of weather.

VALKYRIE LED FOR THREE HOURS.

She Sailed Well in the Light Breeze and Gave the Vigilant a Race.

When the yachts passed out of the bay the wind was northeast, and there were well-defined "mare's tails" in the sky with a cirrous bunch of fleece on the northwestern horizon.

A big coal barge in tow of a tug, half a dozen outgoing and incoming three-masted schooners with all sail set along the west bank, a few fishing smacks, a pilot boat, and a schooner yacht well down toward the Sandy Hook Lightship, and over in the direction of Coney Island two sloop yachts going out were about all the animated objects in sight. None of the excursion fleet had yet shown up below the Narrows.

The Valkyrie, with jib and mainsail set, was slipping along at the end of her tow line, nodding occasionally to the gentle swell. Lord Dunraven and Skipper Cranfield were conversing earnestly abaft the rudder post. One of the Ladies Windham-Quin sat in the companionway chatting with Vice Commodore Archibald Rogers and Lord Wolverton. The Marquis of Ormonde, the Hon. Hercules Robert Langrishe, and H. Maitland Kersey lounged about the deck, while white-whiskered Pilot Martin Lyons stood forward by the catheads gazing intently at the ocean. Between him and the mast stood a group of sailors, some of whom were dancing a hornpipe. A wag suggested that they were trying the hornpipe because they felt the jig was up.

About 10 o'clock the flagship May came down at full speed flying the signal letter B, indicating that the course would be to windward or leeward. The breeze which an hour before had been blowing about ten miles an hour and seemed to be freshening, was now dying out and hauling more to the eastward. The Vigilant had been circling about the lightship for some time with the Commander still keeping close to her. Upon the deck of the cup defender were C. Oliver Iselin, August Belmont, Perry Belmont, Dr. W. Barton Hopkins, Charles Kerr, Nat Herreshoff, Herbert Leeds, W. Butler Duncan, Jr., Newberry D. Thorne, Edward A. Willard, and Capts. Hansen and Torry. She had up her biggest club topsail, which seemed to set better than on Saturday. She also had two more battens in the leech of her staysail. She had previously carried one near the head. The additions were lower down.

The Valkyrie also set a big club, but it was not the one with the batten that she carried on Monday. It was said that the sail had been trimmed somewhat on Tuesday. It set along the gaff better than the Vigilant's, but the latter set better than it did on Saturday. Many of the wrinkles had disappeared from the Valkyrie's mainsail, though it was still somewhat unshipshape at the foot of the leech. The Valkyrie's boom had a perceptible buckle in it.

At 10:55 the wind had flattened out so that the May set the signal H, which meant: "Do you consent to postpone the start till later in the day?"

Both yachts promptly answered yes, the Valkyrie being the first to respond.

Then followed the tiresome wait. The Vigilant had some time before the setting of the postponement signal taken her tow again, but the Valkyrie contented herself with moving about under sail, the wind being just about strong enough to give her steerage way. The semblance of a breeze kept steadily hauling to the southward, but did not increase in force, and at 12:50 the Regatta Committee having reached the conclusion that the Weather Bureau was off in its prediction of a fresh wind in the afternoon, set the signal G, which asked the following question: "Do you assent to calling off the race for the day?"

The Vigilant promptly answered "Yes," but a light air coming from the south prompted the Valkyrie to answer "No," but not until a prolonged consultation had been held by the talent aboard of her. While this consultation was in progress the guests of the May gathered under the after awning, and two young gentlemen sat on the taffrail, with their legs hanging over, the pedal extremities of one ornamented with red socks, the other with canvas slippers. The committee and a number of other guests were gathered on the bridge. Among those on the bridge were ex-Commodore Hovey of the Eastern Yacht Club, J. F. Tams, ex-Commodore James D. Smith, Adrian Iselin, Jack Beresford, Fleet Surgeon J. Morris Asch, A. Cass Canfield, Commodore Morgan, ex-Commodore Latham A. Fish, and De Lancey Kane. The Regatta Committee consists of ex-Commodore S. Nicholson Kane, Chester Griswold, and Irving Grinnell.

The May having finally received the Valkyrie's answer, started up to the lightship, and at 1:22 set the signal D. F. C., signifying that the course would be south by west. Then the Vigilant cast off her tow and sent up her jib topsail in stays. The Valkyrie followed suit by setting her jib topsail flying. It was a small one, but not a "baby." The May, having secured a suitable position east of the lightship, sent off the tug Edgar F. Luckenbach to log off the course.

Just after the preparatory signal, the Valkyrie set her jibtopsail and the Vigilant immediately followed the example of the English cutter and broke hers out. The wind seemed to be freshening and was coming from the south by west. Both yachts were carrying mainsail, club topsail, jib, jibtopsail, and forestaysail. The Vigilant had a baby jibtopsail and the Valkyrie carried a No. 2.

The police boats started out to clear a space around the lightship for the yachts to manœuvre for position at the start. The space was soon cleared, every one being anxious to see the race, having grown tired of the morning's drifting.

At 1:35 o'clock a red ball was run up on the maintopmast stay of the May and the boom of a gun rung out over the water. This was the preparatory signal, and the Vigilant, with Nat Herreshoff at the wheel, and the Valkyrie, with Capt. Cranfield at the tiller, began skirmishing to try and get the best position when the next gun was fired ten minutes later. The Vigilant was on the port tack heading to the eastward and the Valkyrie was on the starboard tack, heading to the west. She at once went about, and standing well over to the northward, ran down toward the Vigilant, nearer the windward end of the line. The Vigilant then jibed, and Nat Herreshoff tried to place his boat on the weather quarter of the Valkyrie.

Capt. Cranfield, however, was too wide awake, and went about at once on the starboard tack, heading again to the east. The Vigilant was now the leading boat, but the Valkyrie was to windward of her. Both stood over toward the May. The Valkyrie was the first to luff, and then, going about just as the gun fired, stood for the line. She crossed on the port tack, blanketing the Vigilant as she did so, and holding the white cutter in irons for several seconds.

The Vigilant went on the port tack and stood for the line. She was unable to weather the lightship, however, and had to go about again, and then crossed on the starboard tack. She was just a minute and five seconds behind the Valkyrie. Just as the Vigilant crossed, the Valkyrie went on the starboard tack, and both yachts were standing off shore. Nat Herreshoff gave the Vigilant a rap full to walk through the Valkyrie's lee. The Englishman all this time was pointing very high, and was footing fast. She was heading southeast, half south. At 1:55 she was about an eighth of a mile ahead, and 300 yards to windward of the Vigilant.

At 1:59 the Vigilant went on the port tack, and two seconds later the Valkyrie swung around on her heel and pointed over toward the Highlands. Again the Vigilant seemed to be walking through the Valkyrie's lead, and when she had gone far enough for Mr. Herreshoff's satisfaction he began pinching her. This was the weather that the Englishman had been asking for. It was a light breeze and a thrash to windward, and the Valkyrie was certainly doing remarkably well. She gradually drew away from the Vigilant and worked to windward of her well. At 2:17 the wind canted more to the southward, and the Valkyrie getting the first of this slant gained considerably on the Vigilant.

The wind soon hauled back again, however, and headed both yachts off about the same time. They were then pointing toward Navesink Beach. The wind now seemed to be a little fresher than it had been since the start, and at 2:54 the Vigilant seemed to get a little different slant from the Valkyrie, and shot right up in the wake of the English cutter. The Valkyrie, however, was footing very fast, and at 2:55:20 she went about on the starboard tack and crossed the bows of the Vigilant well ahead.

She only stayed on this tack until 2:57, and then again spun round and stood in toward the beach, having worked in this short tack well to windward of the American boat. The Valkyrie seemed to be working up the beach by a series of short tacks, and every tack she made she seemed to gain on the Vigilant. At 3:12:15 she went about again, standing off shore, and at 3:14:45 the Vigilant went on the same tack.

Both were now standing out toward the ocean, and it could be plainly seen that the Valkyrie had gained considerably since the start and was now about half a mile ahead. This tack was held by the Valkyrie for less than 6 minutes, for at 3:18 she spun round again and stood in shore, and just 2 minutes and 20 seconds later she was again on the starboard tack standing out with the Vigilant. The gap between the two boats was growing wider every minute and the backers of the Yankee boat were looking very glum. The Vigilant went on the port tack, standing in shore at 3:21:15, and the Valkyrie followed her at 3:25. Vigilant now seemed to be getting a little better wind, and crawled up for a while on the black boat. The gain, though, was very slight, and at 3:31:25, when the Valkyrie went about on the starboard tack, she proceeded to draw away from the Vigilant again.

Those on the Vigilant seemed to realize that something must be done if they wished to beat the Valkyrie out to the turning mark. She took her small jib topsail just after the Valkyrie made the last tack and went about standing off shore. At 3:35 she sent up a topsail a trifle larger than the one she took in, and when it was sheeted well home she proceeded to foot faster and gradually overhaul the Englishman.

This tack off shore was a long one, and it was not until 4:23 that the Valkyrie went on the port tack. In the meantime the Vigilant had been slowly but surely crawling up, and the hopes of patriotic Americans began to beat high again, while the Englishmen and anglomaniacs who professed to believe that it would be a good thing for the America's Cup to go to England for awhile were correspondingly discomfitted. The Vigilant was very close to the Valkyrie when the English cutter went on the port tack, and at 4:24:30 she tacked in her wake. Forty-five seconds later the Valkyrie was about again on the starboard tack, and it was nip and tuck whether she would cross the Vigilant's bows or not. She succeeded in forcing the Vigilant about at 4:26:30, the Englishman being still to windward.

At 4:30:15 the Valkyrie again went in shore, and held on this tack for 6 minutes and 15 seconds, when she came about again, and the two yachts were again standing toward each other. This last tack was a costly one to the Valkyrie. Standing in shore so long she expected that she would give her a better breeze which seemed to be coming up from the Jersey coast, but, instead of that, she ran into a flat calm.

In the meantime the Vigilant was footing fast, and when the yachts came together again the Vigilant managed to cross the Valkyrie's bows, at 4:46. This feat was greeted with loud whistles and cheering from all the excursion steamers. For the first time during the race, the American boat was ahead. The Englishman had held the lead in a thrash to windward of 3 hours and a minute and a quarter, and as an English boat had ever been in the lead in windward work in a race for the America's Cup.

As soon as the Vigilant had crossed her bows the Valkyrie went about and tacked in her wake. She only held this tack for a few minutes, however, at 4:53 went on shore standing off shore. She seemed to be getting a little better breeze and for a while gained a little on the American boat. The Vigilant, however, was working well up to windward in the light air that prevailed.

This tack was held by the Vigilant until 5:25, when she came about, standing in shore, and at 5:32:30 she went about again, standing out to the ocean. The Valkyrie held on her tack until 5:43 and then she went about, making a hitch in shore.

The May now began to show plain in sight, but the sun had set and it was a question if they would reach the stake before dark, and it seemed impossible for them to make the race in time. The flagship May had steamed up to the Luckenbach, which was anchored at the turning point. The Vigilant had now drawn half a mile ahead of the Valkyrie, and at 5:49 she went on the port tack and stood for the mark.

It was growing dark fast, and the Luckenbach ran up a string of lights to her masthead to show the yachts where the turning stake was. They had less than two hours to finish the race in, and they had not reached the outer mark yet. There seemed to be no chance in the world for them to finish in time, and the Regatta Committee came in for considerable criticism for not declaring the race off for the day.

At 6:10:50 the Valkyrie went on the starboard tack. She was then a half mile from the turning point, which the Vigilant was rapidly approaching. Lights were set on both the yachts, but it was only by keeping them well in mind that the two could be distinguished. At 6:07:15 the Vigilant turned the stake and was greeted with salutes from the steamers that still remained with the racers. At 6:10 she broke out her spinnaker to port, and then, taking down her small jib topsail, set up a balloon. She had 1 hour and 38 minutes to run the fifteen miles home, and unless the breeze freshened to a young gale it was impossible for her to make the race in time.

At 6:12 the Valkyrie went on the port tack, standing for the mark, and at 6:14 she rounded and then put her spinnaker pole out to port, and at 6:16:30 she set her spinnaker. Then she took in her small jib topsail and set up her big one, and followed this by taking in her jib and fore staysail and setting her balloon jib. It had taken the Vigilant 4 hours 22 minutes and 15 seconds to beat out to the first mark, and the Valkyrie had taken just 4 hours and 29 minutes to cover the same distance, so that on the run out the Vigilant had beaten the Valkyrie just 6 minutes and 45 seconds.

All the steamers now started for home. The May, as soon as the mark was rounded, steamed off for the lightship. She passed very close to the Valkyrie, and as she went by it seemed as though she said: "You wanted to race; now race the full six hours." The two boats kept on their course and seemed like spectres on the water. From one side, or one board, just their tiny green lights could be seen, and above these the faint outline of their sails, no longer white and glistening, but black. From the port side the red lights were discerned with the same dim outline above them. The breeze was freshening just a little and the Valkyrie seemed to be slowly gaining on the Vigilant. She was sailing a better course and steering straight for the lightship, while the Vigilant was somewhat wild and was bearing in toward the Jersey shore.

Slowly they worked their way back toward Sandy Hook. By 7 o'clock they had passed Long Branch, and it was plainly shown that the Valkyrie was much nearer the white boat than she was when they rounded the mark. Her admirers claimed that she would yet make the race if it were not for the short time before the limit would expire, and said luck was against them again.

At 7:15 the Vigilant took in her spinnaker and balloon jib, and, hailing her tug, the Commander, took a line and started off in tow for the city. The Valkyrie kept on until the time limit for the race had expired, and then she took in her spinnaker and reached in toward the Jersey shore. She burned a Coston light over her taffrail, signaling for a tug, and the L. Luckenback, going alongside, took a line from her and brought her safely up to Bay Ridge.

SKILLFULLY SAILED IN LIGHT AIR.

Vigilant Outgeneraled and Outjockeyed by Valkyrie at the Start.

Two inferences were warranted by the conflicting replies to the Regatta Committee's proposition to call the race off for the day. The ready assent of the Vigilant implied that her managers would rather take the chance of catching the Valkyrie in a blow and a seaway than try conclusions with her again in a light breeze. Not that they had any fear of her in a light breeze after last week's tests, but because they were anxious to give the challenger a show under conditions that Englishmen have for years professed to sigh for.

On the other hand, the determination of Lord Dunraven to have the start in a breeze which hardly warranted the assumption that the race could be finished within the prescribed limit of six hours justified the inference that he deemed the existing conditions the most favorable he could get for scoring an inning. And for at least two hours after the start there was a very prevalent opinion that Lord Dunraven had builded even better than he knew.

When the Vigilant, in maneuvring for the start, broke out her jib topsail, it was seen to be a veritable "baby" and cut square at the foot. In fact, it was not more than one-third the size of the Valkyrie's like sail. Without doubt many yachtsmen marveled why she should set so small a sail in so light a wind, and, in view of subsequent events, they marveled more why she clung to it so long. In plain truth, the Yankee skipper was outjockeyed and outgeneraled in the beginning and for some time after. For the first time in the series, he got decidedly the worst of the start by allowing the Englishman to plant himself on his weather quarter. He might have avoided that disadvantageous position by giving his boat more life in the first instance through the use of a larger jib topsail.

The two yachts went for the line on the port tack, and the Valkyrie crossed perhaps a minute after the gun, but the Vigilant had been forced so far to the leeward that she could not weather the lightship, and was compelled to go about on the starboard tack before crossing. Thus she was handicapped by fully half a minute. Between two yachts on anything like a parity in speed that would have been a serious loss, especially when added to the 1 minute 48 seconds time allowance. The Valkyrie had a much better gait, and, crossing the Vigilant's bows, went about at once on her weather bow. In the light of her past performances, everybody now expected to see the Vigilant get a good full, and walk right through the Valkyrie's lee. She got the full, but she did not do the walking. That she footed a little faster is true, but she did not gain anything. They were standing southeast half east on the starboard tack, and, after a short reach in that direction, they went about to port, the Vigilant first, the Valkyrie immediately after, and stood west half south for the Jersey shore.

For a time the Vigilant seemed to be doing better, but they soon got different slants of wind, and that the Valkyrie had the advantage was shown by the fact that at 2:20 she was heading fully a point higher. For fully half an hour the wind was both fickle and fitful. It shifted to and fro within several points, and sometimes one boat would get the benefit of a different slant and then the other. On the whole, however, the Valkyrie gained perceptibly.

Meanwhile, they kept steadily on for the Jersey shore and by 3 o'clock were close in off Monmouth Beach. At 2:56 the Valkyrie had tacked to starboard, evidently expecting that the Vigilant would follow, but finding that the latter held on her course, she went about again a minute later.

At 3:13 she went a second time on the starboard tack, and after three minutes the Vigilant followed her. Then ensued a series of short tacks, initiated by the Valkyrie, and unfortunately intended to show the superiority claimed for her by Lord Dunraven in that kind of work. Very different opinions were formed as to whether she gained anything by it. Tactics of that kind avail something in narrow channels, with swift and devious currents, but in the open ocean are mere waste of time. As to swinging around suddenly, which is often mistakenly called quickness in stays, the boat that is swung too fast is compelled by the laws of force to go off at a tangent and thereby lose way. It seemed to close observers that the Valkyrie in this instance proved herself no exception to the rule. The Vigilant's skipper evidently regarded this jockeying waste of time, for after making two of these short tacks he held the starboard tack to sea and went about his business.

And here came the turning point in the race. At 3:27, immediately after going about on the tack just referred to, Capt. Hansen took in the little jib topsail he had been carrying, and set one a trifle larger than that on the Valkyrie. Just eight minutes were consumed in making the change, and as soon as the sail was sheeted home the Vigilant picked up her heels and got a move on. Then it became plain what had been the matter with the boat all along. She had not head sail enough.

Immediately, as she got enough, she began to foot faster and point higher than the Valkyrie. When they came together on opposite tacks an hour later, it was evident that the Valkyrie, having lost the considerable lead she formerly had, wanted another jockeying match, and, failing to get it, she went off to the westward in search of luck, while the Vigilant held the starboard tack, heading for the open sea. After a while the Valkyrie turned back after the Vigilant, and when they came together on opposite tacks at 4:50, the latter crossed her bows by at least 200 yards and went about on her weatherbows, while the attendant steamers played on their whistles.

From this time it was a repetition of what happened on Saturday and Monday. The Vigilant drew ahead steadily, and the further they sailed the further the Valkyrie fell behind. After rounding the mark, both crews were about equally handy in setting spinnakers, with a few seconds in favor of the men aboard the Valkyrie. Even at that time it was practically certain that the race could not be finished inside of six hours, and it was a matter of general surprise that the Regatta Committee did not call it off before the May went off at full speed for the Hook.

A STUPID DAY ON THE WATER.

Big Crowd Out to See the Second Fiasco of the Cup-Racing Series.

A successful race on Monday seemed to whet the appetite of lovers of yachting yesterday. So a crowd greater than any since the day of the first attempt at a race flocked to the excursion boats yesterday. Possibly the reduction of prices for accommodations all along the line had something to do with the increase in the numbers who went out to see what was generally expected to be the last of the series of races for the America's Cup. Some of the excursion boats, notably the Gen. Slocum, Grand Republic, and a couple of the Iron steamboats, seemed to have dangerously large crowds aboard, and certainly close up to their licensed carrying capacity.

From the deck of the Richard Peck, "the Queen of the Sound," as this fast and beautiful steamer is very appropriately styled, these crowded boats looked like a huckleberry bush overloaded with ripe fruit, or like hives, about which too many bees to fill them had tried to swarm. Yet the crowds managed to get to the race and remain until the signal "no race" was given, without accident.

As has been the case since the beginning of the series of races, the Richard Peck was chartered by the Union League Club. As many acquaintances of members of the club had expressed a desire to witness the race from her decks, a limited number of tickets were sold to the general public. Those who took advantage of the opportunity offered found they had a perfect craft from which to view the marine panorama which was spread out all over the lower bay.

There were gathered the excursion steamers, the tugs, and the yachts, both steam and sail, that have been out on previous days. The sky was cloudless, the sun bright, and all that was needed to make a picture of perfect beauty was present except wind enough to beat up whitecaps on the water and to send the would-be racers scurrying over the foam in a display of sailing qualities. As the essential feature for racing was absent, the picture, in spite of its beauty, was listless and lifeless.

It was a perfect day for an idler; an abominable one for a lover of yachting. The waters deserved the christening of Capt. Cranfield, "a bloody duckpond." There wasn't even enough life about them to raise a respectable swell and roll on the excursion boats. So that it was a day that suited the ladies to a dot. Those on the Richard Peck seemed to get a lot of enjoyment out of it, while the yachtsmen were busily engaged in cursing fate and whistling for a breeze.

Among the members of the club on board were W. Holbrook, Mortimer C. Addoms, Nathaniel Prentiss, E. O. Reed, H. W. Evart, H. R. McLane, John C. Inglis, W. N. Watrous, E. N. Taller, W. J. Swan, Joseph Bushnell, R. M. Hazard, D. S. Wylie, W. H. Wallace, R. P. Clapp, I. A. Smith, O. Bloss, George T. Mekenson, George Harrol, C. G. Gaffney, E. W. Wood, E. V. Connett, Jr., Charles H. Ropes, Frederic T. Brown, S. F. Stanton, C. E. Hueber, M. H. Mallory, Wendel Bedlow of Newport, Nathan D. Bill of Springfield, Mass.; R. A. C. Smith, Robert Seney, William B. Dowd, E. H. Moeran, J. M. Requa, Dr. A. C. Rhodes, Wellington Holbrook, N. C. Foster, F. H. Macy, W. M. Robinson, W. Buchanan, S. A. Goldschmidt, and J. Chester Hasbrouck.

Many of the members had ladies with them, and Superintendent Tobey of the Union League Club was here, there, and everywhere, seeing to it that every one on board was comfortable and well cared for. He, of course, succeeded in his efforts, for, the club members say, he always does that.

Treasurer William Scott of the New-Haven Steamboat Company had with him as guests Capt. Thomas H. Barrett, United States Steamboat Inspector, and a party of gentlemen connected with the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, which included W. L. Squire, Treasurer; Superintendent W. A. Waterbury of the Shore Line Division, W. E. Barnett, Executive Secretary; W. E. Morgan and William Borden, Transfer Agent, who was accompanied by his wife and Miss Bender. Frank Soop, Superintending Engineer when the steamer was built; D. A. Geraty, Assistant Superintendent of the line; Capt. Edgar J. Hardy, Chief Engineer; William Macdonald, E. F. De Young, the latter cashier of the company, but acting as purser of the boat while under charter to the Union League Club; Mrs. De Young, and Superintendent Phalen of the New-York Iron Works, made up, with the railroad and steamboat men, a very jolly party, though the workers of the party were careful never to let their outing interfere with their duties on this most perfectly managed of steamers.

John Kendrick Bangs and his wife, Capt. Harry Beach of Hartford, Conn., Alexander Craig of New-Haven, Henry Cramp of Philadelphia, and a couple of hundred others enjoyed the attempt at a race from the decks of the Richard Peck, and the run home from the scene of the fiasco, which was made in a trifle over an hour and a half.

MANY DISAPPOINTED YACHTSMEN.

How the Guests on the St. John's Amused Themselves During the Long Wait.

A disappointed crowd of yacht-racing enthusiasts returned to Pier 8 at 8 o'clock last evening on the steamer St. John's. The guests and members of the New-York Yacht Club who were on the steamboat are supposed to be connoisseurs of yacht racing, and came off the boat silent and wishing they had remained in town.

The St. John's left the pier at the foot of Rector Street at 9:30 o'clock, and reached the Sandy Hook Lightship an hour and a half later. There were about 300 persons aboard. Sir George Leach, with his gray Burnsides and fore-and-aft checked cap, was missed from the boat, but Sir Alfred Moloney took his place.

Sir Alfred Moloney wore a blue serge suit, with a corduroy vest and a yachting cap. The Englishman is a friend of Lord Dunraven, and is as much of a cricket enthusiast as a lover of yacht racing. Sir Alfred Moloney was present at one recent cricket games in Philadelphia. "The Philadelphia team played a magnificent game of cricket," said Sir Alfred Moloney, "but I don't understand why the players should spread all over the field and catch every ball sent by the batter."

Among the most interested guests aboard the St. John's was a Catholic priest who wished his name withheld, but who exhibited as much interest in the yacht race as any layman. The priest was sorry that the only race he could see was to be a fluke.

"I know Lord Dunraven's family in Ireland," the priest said, "and I should like the English boat to win at least one good race."

Capt. McGowan and Mr. Oddie thought there would be a race to-day, but they said the New-York Yacht Club would not go down to it.

The only real contented ones aboard the St. John's on the return were Henry Jones of London, better known as "Cavendish," the whist writer; William A. Barker of the Union Club of Boston, H. H. Weakley of the Dayton City Club of Dayton, Ohio, and Robert H. Weems of the Carleton Club of Brooklyn, who enjoyed several games of scientific whist on the way home. Henry "Cavendish" Jones witnessed every race between the Vigilant and Valkyrie since Thursday last and he considers the Vigilant by far the better boat. Jones will sail for England on the Lucania on Saturday. He has been in this country for five months.

Among the guests on the St. John's yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. J. V. S. Oddie, Mr. and Mrs. Fisher Banks, L. J. Callanan, Mr. W. Lee, A. H. Bowdle, W. D. Bishop, Jr., W. A. Hawes, Rutherford Stuyvesant, J. O. Hoyt, James W. Hayward, E. H. Witherbee, C. C. Worthington, L. G. Busby, Commander McGowan, J. J. Greenshield, R. B. Hartshorne, R. Mason Jones, Bruce Price, Frederick Roosevelt, James Brown Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Trenor L. Park, F. M. Crouise, John F. Lawrence, Theodore C. Zerega, J. H. Sanderson, Arthur O. Jennings, E. S. Chapin, R. V. Harnett, Mr. and Mrs. J. Walter Thompson, Augustine Noel, Jr., Miss C. Anthon, E. S. Anthony, James C. Ayer, James Gerard, Col. Thomas W. Knox, J. J. Riker, W. J. Riker, W. E. D. Scott, Ralph N. Ellis, Percy H. Brundage, J. E. Brooks, Alfred N. Beadleston, Charles H. Tillotson, Gouverneur Tillotson, Miss M. L. Tillotson, Jules A. Montant, Henry D. Tiffany, Miss Carpenter, Talmage Van Rensselaer, Charles Tobias, B. Wylie.

Richmond Clarkson, John Fox, Jr., Edward Lyba, E. R. Coleman, Capt. Roe, C. N. Wyland, William Gardiner, Leonard T. Beckwith, Capt. R. Garcia, Manzilla, of the Argentina Navy, A. Walpole Craigie, George W. McGill, F. G. Starring, Miss Ethel Kinney, guest of William Trenholm; Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Marshall, W. A. Parry, B. M. Mitloch, W. G. Read, Jr., F. Sherman Benson, Capt. F. Huggins, Edward Hunt, J. Pierrepont, S. S. Powell, Oliver G. Jennings, Howard M. Cook, H. R. Harper, George H. Seeley, W. M. Halstead, Capt. E. A. Houghton, Beverly Ward, H. A. Jerome, Admiral Rhind, E. R. Sutton, Henry Steers, Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Graves, G. Douglas Petrie, Oswald Sanderson, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Darling, R. S. Palmer, John R. K. Macbeth, Frank D. Snowden, Miss Gladys Darling, John H. Bird, Mr. and Mrs. R. K. McMurray, Miss McMurray, Cecil C. Brown, R. A. Brown, William H. Hamilton, Col. David Austen.

HAVEN'T CHANGED THEIR OPINION.

The Valkyrie People Still Think the Vigilant the Better Boat.

Capt. Cranfield of the Valkyrie, when asked about the race, said good naturedly: "We are beaten and admit it; we can't say more than that, can we?"

"It was the general opinion in the city to-day that the Valkyrie would have a show of winning owing to the weather," said the Captain's questioner.

"So we would," said Valkyrie's skipper, "if it had not been for the other boat."

"We have been beaten," he added, "and beaten by a better boat. I think that to-day's race shows conclusively the Vigilant's superiority, and more than was shown by Monday's race."

"Did you expect to win in to-day's race?" the Captain was asked.

"We did not expect anything—we simply hoped."

"How about Friday's race; would you like to see heavy weather on that day?"

"No, I don't. We had enough of that coming over; it almost blew the buttons off our coats."

When asked to give his opinion on the general result, and the Valkyrie's disposition to keep astern of the cup defender, Capt. Cranfield, or a voice which sounded very much like his—the reporter could not distinguish the speakers in the darkness—said that the lack of a centreboard seemed to be the principal trouble. "We will want a boat of that kind pretty soon. I suppose you can put us up one," added the speaker, cheerfully.

G. L. Watson, who designed the Valkyrie, was somewhat of the same opinion. He did not accompany the yacht, but took passage instead on the May. Commodore Morgan, he said, had set a shining example to the other boats that were present, and had kept so far away from the race that he had been unable to see any of it. The centreboarder he thinks the faster vessel of the two. When questioned as to what meteorological conditions he desired for Friday's race, the eminent designer said regretfully that, in his opinion, the weather would have little to do with the result, as he was convinced that the Vigilant could outsail the Valkyrie under any conditions.

Everybody on board the English cutter apparently shared the same opinion last night. All admitted that it had been a fair start, and all acknowledged that the Valkyrie had suffered a fair and square defeat. And all were exceedingly good natured about it.

On board the Vigilant it was said that the race had been called off at 7 o'clock. Herbert C. Leeds, representing Mr. Iselin, said that at that hour the yachts had between ten and twelve miles to go and only fifty minutes to finish in. The Valkyrie, Mr. Leeds said, had been splendidly handled throughout, and in his opinion every bit of speed in the boat had been gotten out of her by the crew.

Commodore Banks of the Atlantic Yacht Club yesterday called together the members of that organization, and announced that he was willing to offer a five-hundred-dollar cup as a trophy to be competed for by the Valkyrie, as representing the British type of keel boat, and the Colonia, the American representative of that type of boat. Archibald Rogers, ex-Commodore of the New-York Yacht Club, when asked about the matter, did not think it feasible. The Colonia, he explained, is out of commission and it will require at least three weeks' time to get her in racing trim. Lord Dunraven, he added, was in a hurry to get back, and he did not think that he could be induced to stay over to take part in that event.

While the crew on the Vigilant were shipping the new bowsprit on Tuesday, the crew on the Valkyrie were busy. They shifted her ballast aft, loosened her back stays, and set up the fore stay. This gave the mast a sharp rake forward, in good shape for windward work. In yesterday's attempt the Valkyrie sailed in the same trim as she did in English waters.

A. JAECKEL
FURS
11 EAST 19TH STREET.
BET. 5TH AVE. & BROADWAY.

Mr. Jameson After the Cup.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—A dispatch from Clyde says that John Jameson, owner of the yacht Irex, will build a yacht and challenge for the America's Cup in 1894, in case the Valkyrie be defeated in the present match.

DIRECTUM'S GREAT TROTTING.

The Black Stallion Wins a Race with an Average Time of 2:08 1-2.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 11.—This afterno

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AMUSEMENTS TH.S EVENING.

AMERICAN THEATRE, 42d, 41st St-8th Av—8:00—The Prodigal Daughter.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The Golden Wedding.
BROADWAY, Broadway-41st St—8:00—Erminie.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Peaceful Valley.
DORE GALLERY, 53d St—10 A. M. to 6 P. M.—Paintings.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—Day and evening—Vaudeville—Waxworks.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—Liberty Hall.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:15—In Missouri.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—The Corncracker.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Carmen.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—The Power of Gold.
HARRIGAN'S, 35th St-6th Av—8:00—The Woollen Stocking.
HERRMANN'S, Broadway-29th St—8:30—A Parisian Romance.
IMPERIAL MUSIC HALL, Broadway-29th St—8:00—Vaudeville.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Helmath (The Hearth.)
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:15—Sheridan; or, The Maid of Bath. Matinee.
MADISON SQUARE, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Temperance Town.
MUSIC HALL, (Recital Hall,) 57th St-7th Av—10 to 6—Painting, "The Living Christ."
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St-4th Av—Day and evening—Paintings.
NIBLO'S, Broadway-Prince St—8:15—A Trip to Mars.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—1492.
STANDARD, Broadway-32d St—8:30—Charley's Aunt.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Second Mrs. Tanqueray.
THE CRYSTAL MAZE, Broadway-38th St—1 P. M. until midnight.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 12, 1893.

The Weather Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair weather.

Brooklyn voters who hope to overthrow the rotten Democratic ring in that city this Fall will learn with regret that Mr. GAYNOR adheres to his determination, announced some time ago, not to accept the nomination for Mayor. Of course, the citizens of Brooklyn have no right to complain of Mr. GAYNOR'S decision. He has never encouraged them to suppose that he would be a candidate and he must be the judge of what is best and wisest in such a case. Still, the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church, and Mr. GAYNOR'S candidacy, even if unsuccessful, would have raised up a formidable body of opponents of the ruling organization. But we believe he would have beaten Mr. BOODY. There are other men in Brooklyn who can beat Mr. BOODY. If the Committee of One Hundred is to make the fight earnestly and hopefully it must seek out such a candidate and secure his acceptance. A weak or unknown man will not do, and it will not do to make choice of a candidate on party grounds. An attempt to make a reform opportunity conduce to the intrenchment of the Brooklyn Republicans in power would be a futile adventure.

The distinguished editor of the *British Medical Journal* may be right, and doubtless is right, in his contention that the proper protection against cholera is to be found in wholesome sanitary conditions on shore and not in a quarantine at our ports. But the trouble in this country is that there is no single authority that can make and enforce provision for wholesome sanitary conditions everywhere, and many States and municipalities are very backward in the matter. This city might possibly be safe from epidemic if cholera were let in, but it might be carried to some other place in another State where it would prove very destructive of life. So long as it is a comparatively easy matter to keep it out of the country altogether, we should hardly be justified in letting it in for the purpose of teaching negligent communities a lesson in sanitation at the cost of many lives and widespread alarm. They may be educated more cheaply by other means.

It is a question whether even SARAH BERNHARDT, who found the bombardment of Rio "exquisite" and "magnificent," might not have become somewhat bored by its monotony had she been obliged to go through as many relays of it as have the inhabitants of that capital. Weeks ago it would have seemed a safe prediction that the end must soon come in Admiral MELLO'S firing away all his ammunition, unless the city should first be surrendered. But he seems to have had a great store of it, and now his possession of Fort Villegagnon, with its supplies, may perhaps aid him to keep up occasional bombardments for an indefinite time. The dispute as to who begins the renewals of firing leads to the surmise that possibly the ships may so draw in toward the forts as to tempt or force the latter to fire, lest otherwise they might be taken at a disadvantage; whereupon MELLO blazes away in reply, and another bombardment is "on." But at this distance it is difficult to do more than indulge in speculation upon such a point. With the *Charleston* at Rio and the *Newark* and *Detroit* on the way thither, American interests will doubtless be taken care of, whatever the outcome.

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THE EFFECT ON THE SENATE.

Whether the struggle that opened yesterday in the Senate results in victory for the majority or not, it gives a very instructive spectacle to the country, which will not be ignored or forgotten, of the utter impotence of the Senate itself. For more than six weeks now the country, having been greatly cheered and encouraged by the action of the House on the Sherman law, and ready the moment the way was clear to take up the work of recovery from the severe depression of the Summer, has anxiously awaited the decision of the Senate. The will of the people was clear and definite. There was a majority in the Senate to carry it out. The interests depending on the result were great, varied, and permanent. The President, representing the people, understanding their needs and wishes, and loyal to their interests, urged action on the Senate. During all this time action has been delayed, and now the only way in which it is possible to obtain it is by a continuous session, *i. e.*, by forty-three repeal Senators remaining in the Senate hour after hour until the silver men are literally worn out and physically unable to go on talking. Then, if the repealers remain firm, a vote can be reached.

That is an absurd and humiliating spectacle. It is absurd because the Senate is a part of the National Legislature, the function of which is after reasonable debate and deliberation to act. It is humiliating because it is introducing into the highest legislative body in the country methods appropriate to a football field or a "tug-of-war." We see no escape from it, and we strongly believe that it might well have been and ought to have been resorted to much sooner, say a fortnight ago. And we hold that in existing circumstances, with the crisis that is upon the country, the fatigue and exhaustion of such a struggle are sacrifices which the majority Senators are bound to make and are only doing their simple duty in making. But it is impossible that the Senate shall go on in this way. Its rules will have to be changed. The privilege recognized in the minority for the purpose of securing rational debate cannot be allowed to stand in a form that permits such abuse. Rational debate will be preserved and guarded, but the majority must be given the right, under simple conditions, to decide when to act, and then to act. Meanwhile the country will readily see that the Senate, unless it be reformed, has become a hindrance and a nuisance in our system of government, and when the country sees that, reform will follow. One change of very pressing nature will have to be made. The Senate will have to be stripped of much of the "patronage" which it has usurped, and the usurpation of which has done much toward making its members the arrogant and arbitrary men they often are. This can be done with great benefit to the service and to the country as well. There is no more reason why the Senate should have a voice in selecting Collectors of Customs and Internal Revenue, Postmasters, and Consuls than there is why it should pass on heads of bureaus or chiefs of divisions in the departments. Deprived of the purely partisan influence which office peddling gives, the Senate would be more open to the force of public opinion, less ready and less able to resist it as it has resisted it in this case. This and like reforms are made obviously necessary by the experience which the country is now going through.

RAILROADS EARNING MONEY.

A decided improvement in the railroad business of this country is indicated by the more recent returns of earnings. The St. Paul Road, for instance, reports for the first week in October a small increase over the earnings of the corresponding period of last year and an increase of $40,606 for the year up to date. The Canadian Pacific's statement for the first week in October shows an increase of $14,000, the Toledo and Ohio Central an increase of $1,162, and the Wheeling and Lake Erie a slight increase. The Illinois Central Road, which has been enjoying the bream of the World's Fair passenger traffic, reports that its gross earnings last month exceeded those of September, 1892, by $363,265.

Another railroad that has been helped by the Chicago Fair traffic is the Chicago and Erie, which earned $61,065 more in August than in the same month last year. The New-York Central and Lake Shore earnings for the past two months have been greatly in excess of the earnings in the same months last year, and the Pennsylvania Road, west of Pittsburg, will undoubtedly be able to make an equally satisfactory showing.

A phase of the situation, scarcely less encouraging than these occasional instances of increased earnings, is the uniform drop in the percentage of decreased earnings. With scarcely an exception, the railroads of the West report a pronounced increase in earnings over the business of July and August. The figures necessary to designate decreased earnings are steadily growing smaller and smaller. The great Missouri Pacific system, which ran behind $189,000 the third week in September, reports $132,000 decrease for the first week in October. The Texas and Pacific Road, which has been losing heavily all Summer, is able to report a decrease of only $16,806 for the first week of the present month.

The traffic managers of all of the Western roads are sending in very satisfactory reports of the outlook for freight business for the next six weeks. Grain is beginning to move in large quantities, and the volume of miscellaneous freight, both east and west bound, is assuming proportions that will compare favorably with the uncommonly large amount of business done last Fall.

INDEPENDENCE AND THE FORM OF BALLOT.

The present ballot law of this State will not facilitate the efforts of those independent citizens of Brooklyn who desire to overthrow ring rule in that city and to establish a businesslike administration of its municipal affairs, if they are compelled to nominate a separate ticket to effect their purpose, but it need not prove a serious obstacle, provided the people are sufficiently aroused and in earnest to support them. The names of all the candidates for whom a citizen votes must be on a single ballot. Under the Australian system, with a single ballot containing the names of all the candidates duly nominated for every office to be filled, upon which the voter marks those of his choice, independent candidates stand on an equal footing with others. It is as easy to mark their names as those of party candidates, and it does not matter whether nominations are made for all offices or not. As the ballot law of this State was originally passed, providing for a separate ballot for each nominating body, whether a party convention or the prescribed number of individual citizens, an independent ticket could be filled out with the names of any of the candidates put in nomination. Unfortunately, the law has been so changed that the names of candidates otherwise nominated cannot be used on any independent ticket without their consent, nor can any organization of citizens have more than one ballot. This change was made by a combination of politicians of both parties who desired to obstruct rather than to promote independent voting.

It is not practicable, nor is it desirable for their purpose, that the independents of Brooklyn should have a full ticket for all the offices, State and local, to be filled at the coming election, and they cannot have an official ballot printed, containing the names of any candidates not nominated by themselves. It is undesirable and would be fatal to have a skeleton ballot containing only the names of candidates for municipal offices. The only resource seems to be the paster ballot. This was contrived by the politicians of the very class that it is desired to defeat in Brooklyn, to serve their own purposes, but it is quite possible to use it for their discomfiture. A paster ballot may be made up in any way to suit the purpose of those who use it. It may contain the name of an independent candidate for Mayor, or other municipal officer, while all the rest of the names may be those of the candidates of one or the other of the political parties. There may be two of them for voters to choose from, one of which shall contain the names of the candidates of one party and the other the names of the candidates of the other party, with one or more exceptions in which the names of the independent candidates may be used upon both.

This device, which politicians insisted upon as a means of effecting "deals" or of making sure of the votes of those too ignorant to distinguish one ballot from another, may, with some trouble and expense, be made to serve the purpose of independent citizens whose paramount object is to secure the election of a worthy Mayor, in case both regular parties persist in putting up unworthy candidates, or in case one puts up a weak candidate for the purpose of helping the other to elect an unworthy one. It all depends on whether there are really voters enough in Brooklyn who desire that object to effect it by taking a little additional trouble at the polls. The trouble of attaching a paster to one of the official ballots is very slight, if indeed it is not less than that required in the selection of one particular ballot from a number furnished at the polling place.

Should the organizations that are intent upon overthrowing the ring and defeating Mayor BOODY without putting a mere Republican politician in his place find it necessary to make an independent nomination they can provide paster ballots and place them in the hands of every registered voter before or on the day of election, which shall enable them to vote for the independent candidate for Mayor without interfering with their party choice for other officers. It would cost some money and some trouble, but it would be much more effective than furnishing single pasters bearing the name of the candidate for Mayor alone. Under the present ballot law it seems to be the only means of making independent voting as easy and as effectual as party voting, and its success would depend on whether a plurality of the voters of Brooklyn care to redeem the city from the disgrace into which it has fallen, and to effect a reform in its municipal administration. That question can at least be tested. But the one promising means of bringing about a permanent reform in this field, through the exercise of independence in voting, is an absolute separation of municipal from general elections.

YESTERDAY'S YACHTING.

Three unsatisfactory attempts out of four at an outside yacht race in October constitute a record more discouraging, perhaps, than that of any previous contest for the *America's* Cup. The exception, the race of last Monday, was a brilliant exception. To the perfect success of this it was only wanting that there should have been a longer beat dead to windward, and a run before the wind in order to afford an exhaustive test of the sailing qualities of the yachts in an excellent breeze, and with no sea that amounted to a serious hindrance. The race of Saturday, though it was completed far within the time limit, must be classed as a failure, because, being intended to test the boats in beating and running, it tested them only in reaching, and that test was not decisive. The wind was not only light, but variable, and nobody could tell precisely how much more one boat was favored by it than the other. It was not very much more valuable than the failure of Thursday as a test of speed.

The second confessed and evident failure was that which took place yesterday, but there was much valuable instruction to be derived from it. The breeze, although light, was reasonably true and steady, with the exception of one shift. It was known before that the *Valkyrie* was very fast to windward in light airs, and that she did better on this point of sailing, compared with the *Vigilant*, the lighter the breeze was. That is no doubt the reason why, while the *Vigilant* readily assented to the postponement yesterday of a race of which the chance seemed slender that it could be made within the time limit, the *Valkyrie* exhibited a disposition to sail the race. The conditions were, in fact, extremely favorable for her. It is possible that she might get a race from the *Vigilant* in extremely light airs. The trouble is, so far as we can judge from her performances in these waters, that the breeze in which she would have a chance of beating the *Vigilant* must be so light as to destroy the chance of making the race within the time limit.

This was the case with the race yesterday, and after all the *Vigilant* showed herself to be the better boat as soon as a fair chance was given to her. The honors of seamanship must be given to the *Valkyrie*, which throughout was sailed with very great skill. She was very smartly and cleverly handled at the start, and she thus gained a distinct advantage which she retained, and, indeed, increased for some hours, insomuch that at one time she probably had a lead of three or four minutes. The *Vigilant* began to reduce the lead when she set more head sail, and at the outer mark she had converted a loss of three or four minutes into a gain of seven. The luffing match into which the cutter endeavored to entice the sloop sufficed to make good the claim of her owner that in making short bounds his yacht is unequaled, although this is a quality of little use in open water. The *Vigilant* lost so much at this as to make her give it over, in spite of the desire expressed in the proverbial injunction to "stick to the boat you want to beat." That the *Valkyrie* was at her best yesterday, in comparison with the *Vigilant*, is sufficiently shown by a comparison of the beat to windward on Monday in a fresh breeze, when the *Vigilant* gained nearly five minutes in less than an hour and three-quarters, and the beat to windward yesterday in which she led but seven minutes at the end of a beat of four hours and a half.

The conditions yesterday were more favorable to the *Valkyrie* than are likely to occur in any contest that can be counted as a race, under the agreement according to which the cup races are sailed. The result of yesterday's contest confirms the showing of the previous meetings between the two yachts, that in any weather and in any points of sailing the *Vigilant* is a faster boat than the *Valkyrie*.

THE ISSUE FOR 1896.

According to all the correspondents, there is only one compromise that the dealers in that article seem to have any hope of, and that is the proposition to reduce the purchase of silver bullion and continue it for three or four years. No Democrat should be taken in by so cheap and transparent a trick as that. It is simply a device to bring this issue up in the Presidential year. Whether the time be three years or four, the result would be the same. The infatuated men who have been carried away by the Populist craze or the invertebrate politicians who think that the American people can be carried away by that craze, imagine that when Mr. CLEVELAND shall have neared the end of his term, the Democratic Party can be put on a silver platform or an inflation platform, and that those who have "made themselves solid" with the silver men will then be on top and will gather the reward of their long and impatient waiting. That is what this scheme means, and that is all it means. There is no sane Democrat, whose opinion is worth taking, who does not know that if this issue is thrust on the country in 1896—and it will be if it be not decided now—one of two things will happen, the party will be hopelessly split, and thus beaten, or hopelessly beaten without being openly divided.

The Republicans are not bringing this compromise forward. On the contrary, they are ready, like honest men, to settle the issue now, and settle it rightly. But they are not blind to what the effect would be. They know, those of them wise enough to look a few years ahead, that as partisans they have nothing to lose and much to gain by the stupidity of their rivals. The real question is, Do their rivals see the truth as it is? That is the question to be decided in the next few hours, or days at most.

Attendance at the Fair Booming.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—The paid admissions at the World's Fair to-day were 308,775.

DISPENSARY LAW NOT SOUND.

Judge Hudson Declares It to be Unconstitutional and Gives His Reasons.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 11.—The first cases against dealers, under the dispensary law, to excite public attention are those brought in Columbia, where four indictments were found for selling rice beer, in violation of the new act. Counsel for defense moved to quash the indictments on the ground that the court had no jurisdiction, as no penalty was provided in law.

Judge Hudson held that the indictments should be quashed because of their insufficiency and the omission of a penalty for selling liquor. "A statute," he said, "forbidding the doing of an act, but at same time prescribing no punishment is a nullity." He held that the law is entirely unconstitutional.

The Judge says among other things: "The Government of a State has no right to engage in traffic of any known article of merchandise and trade; no right to devote money raised by taxation from the people to purposes not governmental. It cannot rest for its foundation upon the plan of the exercise of police power of the State. It is not in any sense a general prohibitory law. It is merely transferring from citizens to officers of the State the traffic in intoxicating liquors, hence it is unconstitutional. The fundamental feature of the law being to establish dispensaries the rest of law goes with it."

The State will, no doubt, appeal from Judge Hudson's opinion, and in that way the Supreme Court can consider the direct constitutional question. Judge Hudson has previously decided portions of the law unconstitutional.

BUCKEYE STATE BANKERS.

Papers Discussed and to be Read Before the Ohio Association.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 11.—The Ohio State Bankers' Association met in the Chamber of Commerce this morning. The session was opened with prayer by Bishop W. A. Leonard of Cleveland. Thomas H. Wilson, cashier of the First National Bank of this city, delivered the address of welcome, which was responded to by T. F. McGrew of Springfield. President White then delivered his annual address.

At the afternoon session the time was occupied in listening to a general discussion on "Thoughts on Banking Subjects." John Sherman was on the programme for an address on "Our American Financial System," but he telegraphed that owing to delay of the Senate in taking action on the law which bears his name, he would be unable to be present. A reception was given the visiting delegates in the Chamber of Commerce parlors.

To-morrow the convention will open with an address by T. P. Handy of Cleveland on "Old Time Banking." Gen. A. V. Rice of Ottawa will follow in an address on "State Banks and Their Province and Functions." The afternoon will be devoted to miscellaneous business, election, and installment of officers.

MINISTERS FELT INSULTED.

Converts to Presbyterianism Aroused by a Criticism—The Smith Case.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 11.—The Presbyterian Synod to-day referred the Smith case to the Judicial Committee, which consists of J. C. Halliday, D. S. Tappan, S. D. Crothens, J. R. Mitchell, ministers; D. C. T. McCoy, Cyrus Falconer, and C. G. S. Miller, Elders. A report will be made to-morrow, and also on the heresy case of Dr. Sprecker of Cleveland.

The special committee to get from Dr. Sprecker a statement as to his position reported that he would make no answer. Both cases will probably be sent directly to the General Assembly.

Dr. Tappan, on behalf of the Board of Education, read a report in which the Church was warned against the influx into its pulpits of ministers from other denominations. He compared the danger to that which the United States undergoes from an influx of foreign Anarchists.

The report was approved by the Synod under misapprehension of its language, and later a storm arose when Dr. Meers, late of the Congregational Church, declared that such language was an offense to every minister who had come from a foreign denomination. Others followed in vigorous denunciation of the report as an outrage. The report was reconsidered.

WORK OF CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Close of the Annual State Convention—The New Body of Officers.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 11.—The members of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor in State convention here to-day transacted considerable business. The morning devotional exercises were conducted by the Rev. Stanley S. Roberts of Utica and the Rev. Dr. Francis E. Clark of Boston, President of the national organization and founder of the movement.

Addresses were made by the Rev. M. B. Babcock of Brooklyn, the Rev. Gilbert Reid of Warsaw, N. Y., and others. This afternoon among the speakers were the Rev. W. W. Sloper of Beloit, Wis., and the Rev. John Humpstone of Brooklyn. At the closing exercises to-night it was decided to hold the next annual meeting in Albany.

The Nominating Committee presented the following list of officers for the coming year, and the report was confirmed without opposition: President—The Rev. Dr. William R. Taylor, Rochester; Vice President—T. D. Wager, Troy; Secretary—A. E. Dewhurst, Utica; Treasurer—William Palmer, Buffalo.

The address of the evening was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Francis E. Clark of Boston, President of the national organization. He was accorded a splendid reception.

A MEMORIAL TO EDWIN BOOTH.

His Rooms at The Players to be Kept as He Left Them.

The Directors of The Players in Gramercy Park have decided to keep the rooms that were occupied by Edwin Booth, and in which he died, exactly as he left them. The rooms are on the third story of the clubhouse and face Gramercy Park, and they will be shown to visitors on public occasions.

It has also been decided to hold on Nov. 13, Mr. Booth's birthday, a public meeting of the club, at which exercises commemorative of the great actor will be held. President Joseph Jefferson has appointed the following committee to carry out the design: A. M. Palmer, Chairman; T. B. Aldrich, Louis Aldrich, William Bispham, Charles E. Carryl, John D. Crimmins, Joseph T. Daly, Chauncey M. Depew, Daniel Frohman, R. W. Gilder, Elbridge T. Gerry, A. S. Hewitt, Laurence Hutton, J. Henry Harper, Al Hayman, Barton Hill, Henry Irving, Brander Matthews, F. F. Mackay, John Malone, S. B. Olin, Horace Porter, Henry C. Potter, James B. Ruggles, Sol Smith Russell, E. H. Sothern, Frank W. Sanger, E. C. Stedman, Charles Scribner, Charles S. Smith, E. S. Willard, Stanford White, and Francis Wilson.

The House Hears Anti-Chinese Speeches.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The House to-day discussed the bill reported by the Committee on Judiciary amendatory of the Geary Chinese Exclusion bill. But two speeches were made, one by Mr. McCreary, the author of the measure, in advocacy of it as an act of justice and fairness; the other by Mr. Geary, the author of the act, in opposition to its amendment as proposed. The latter, in the course of his remarks, criticised the Administration for failing to enforce the provisions of the law.

Deer for the Catskills Park.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Oct. 11.—A carload of sixteen young Adirondack deer for the State deer park in the Catskills was shipped on the Ulster and Delaware Railroad to Shandaken yesterday. They were handsome specimens, and appeared to have stood the journey well. Joseph Riseley, the Superintendent of the deer park, to whom the animals were consigned, liberated them to-day.

Her Sire Marched with Washington.

BOUND BROOK, N. J., Oct. 11.—The Middlebrook Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was organized here to-day in the presence of Mrs. W. W. Shippen, State Regent. This new chapter is unique in possessing a member whose father was a soldier in the Revolution. She is Mrs. Sarah Van Nostrand of Millstone, 105 years old.

Dr. Burtsell Goes to Rome.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Oct. 11.—The Rev. Dr. R. L. Burtsell left town this morning en route to Rome, where he will visit the Pope. He will stay in New-York until Saturday, when he will sail for Genoa in the steamer Werra of the Lloyd Mediterranean Line.

For the New-Jersey Assembly.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., Oct. 11.—The Democratic Assembly Convention at Park Ridge to-day nominated Walter Dewsnap of Orvil Township for member of the Assembly.

OBITUARY.

James C. Hueston.

James C. Hueston, who died on Tuesday of cerebral meningitis, after an illness of two years, at his home, 20 East Twentieth Street, was born in Baton Rouge, La., on Dec. 20, 1841. He was the son of a prominent editor in that State. Mr. Hueston was graduated from Princeton in 1861. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in the Confederate Army and served through the war. At the close of the conflict he was engaged by the New-York Associated Press, and he rose in the service of that organization until he became the Assistant General Manager. He was sent to London in 1875 as the Manager of the London branch. Mr. Hueston was recalled from London to become General Manager of the association. He resigned that position in 1882, on account of ill health. Later he practiced law, being counsel for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company in several cases. He was also for a time connected with the Nicaragua Canal Company. Mr. Hueston was an enthusiastic Democrat, and he worked hard throughout the South for Mr. Cleveland in 1884 and 1888. While in London Mr. Hueston married the daughter of Mayor Holmes of Portland, Oregon. She survives him with one daughter. Funeral services will be held at 20 East Twentieth Street at 3 o'clock this afternoon, the Rev. Dr. G. H. Houghton officiating. The interment will take place in Greenwood Cemetery, with Masonic rites by Globe Lodge, No. 588, F. and A. M., of which body Mr. Hueston was Past Master.

John McKesson.

John McKesson of the firm of McKesson & Robbins, wholesale druggists at 91 Fulton Street, died yesterday at his home, 25 West Thirty-fourth Street. He was born in this city on Feb. 22, 1807, and when still a lad he went into the drug business as a clerk in the wholesale firm of John M. Bradhurst. In 1833 he started in the wholesale drug trade for himself, and was one of the founders of the firm of Olcott & McKesson. In 1835 Philip Schieffelin was taken into partnership, and the firm was known as Olcott, McKesson & Co. On the retirement of Mr. Schieffelin in 1841, D. C. Robbins was taken into partnership, and in 1853, on the death of Mr. Olcott, the firm name was changed to McKesson & Robbins. Mr. McKesson retired from active business about eight years ago. He was married in 1835 to Miss Maria Lefferts, daughter of Leffert Lefferts of Flatbush, L. I. They had ten children, of whom nine are living. Mrs. McKesson died on March 3, 1893. Mr. McKesson's death was due to exhaustion from a carbuncle. Funeral services will be held at 1 o'clock tomorrow afternoon at the South Reformed Church, at Thirty-eighth Street and Madison Avenue.

Obituary Note.

—L. C. North, President of the village of Canandaigua, N. Y., died Tuesday. He was sixty-two years old. His death was the result of injuries received by being thrown from his carriage three weeks ago. Mr. North was Superintendent of the Canandaigua Gaslight Company, a leading Democrat, and a member of the Masonic order. He leaves a wife and one son.

NEW-JERSEY'S ENDEAVORERS.

Auspicious Opening of Their State Convention at Trenton.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 11.—The sixth annual State Convention of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor was begun in Taylor's Opera House, in this city, to-day. The theatre was beautifully decorated, and fully 1,500 delegates were present.

The preliminary devotional service was led by the Rev. L. D. Stultz of Westville. A specially-trained chorus of 150 voices assisted. The Rev. Dr. S. M. Studdiford, the oldest pastor in Trenton, then welcomed the delegates in behalf of the churches, while Dr. Handley, pastor of the Greene Street Methodist Episcopal Church, welcomed them on behalf of the Christian Endeavor organizations.

In the course of his address, Dr. Handley spoke of the race-track and liquor elements of the State and predicted that within the present year the character, if not the political complexion, of the Legislature would be changed. His prediction was greeted with loud applause.

Greetings were received from the New-York State Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor and from the Baptist Young People's Society of the State of New-Jersey.

The following committees were appointed:

Nominations—The Rev. L. D. Stultz of Westville, the Rev. T. S. Lumbar of Moorestown, A. B. Johnson of Newark, the Rev. C. A. Eyler of Trenton, H. Turner of Moorestown.

Resolutions—G. D. Scudder of Trenton, the Hon. John Stein, Freehold; the Rev. G. W. Tyler, Camden; the Rev. J. T. Kerr, Elizabeth; the Rev. S. E. Young, Asbury Park.

"True Citizenship of Endeavorers" was the theme of an afternoon address by the Rev. Dr. John L. Scudder of Jersey City, in which he urged all Christian men to vote at the elections. "Our Duty to Our Associate Members" was discussed by Miss Clara S. Little of Newark and the Rev. J. C. McDowell of Friedburg.

At 4 o'clock a temperance parliament was held, and at 4:30 there was a free parliament on "What Our Societies are Doing."

This evening the proceedings included a question box and an address reviewing the State work by Miss Caroline Brookfield, Secretary and Treasurer of the State Union.

DR. MORRILL NOT IN DANGER.

At Home, However, Suffering from Blood Poisoning Incurred at an Autopsy.

Dr. James Lee Morrill, a well-known physician and specialist in obstetrics who lives at 67 East Seventy-ninth Street, is suffering from blood poisoning which he incurred while performing an autopsy about a week ago. No danger is apprehended as to his recovery.

A morning newspaper yesterday published a report, and evening papers followed suit, that he was dying. Dr. William T. Bull of 35 West Thirty-fifth Street contemptuously denounced the stories as rubbish. Yesterday afternoon Dr. Morrill was much better.

Last Thursday Dr. Morrill performed an autopsy to determine the cause of a boy's death whose name is withheld. In the operation one of the physician's fingers was slightly scratched. The hand soon after began to swell, and then his entire arm was affected. Dr. Bradshaw of 41 East Seventy-second Street and Dr. Bull were called to attend him.

"At first we thought the poisoning might be serious," said Dr. Bull last evening, "but now Dr. Morrill is out of danger. The published story was an attempt to make a mountain out of a small potato. All physicians are liable to similar accidents, but they rarely terminate fatally."

Regarding Subscription Notices.

A dispatch received yesterday by Postmaster Dayton from the Post Office Department in Washington directs him to notify publishers of second-class mail matter that hereafter the inclosure with their publications of subscription bills, orders, and receipts that contain any other information than the name, place of publication, and subscription price and the amount of subscription due will not be permitted. The words "subscription price" as used in the law will be construed as the regular stated price of the publication without reference to any premium that may be offered.

Nominations in Mercer County.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 11.—The Mercer County Republicans held their convention this afternoon in the Masonic Temple and nominated Augustus T. Ege of Hopewell Township for Sheriff. Richard E. Towers, John Lloyd, and John R. D. Powers were nominated for Coroners. Mr. Ege has been County Collector and a member of the Board of Freeholders. He is exceedingly popular among the farmers. The convention adopted resolutions denouncing the vicious legislation enacted last Winter by the Democratic Legislature, and especially that legalizing gambling.

Firemen to Parade.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Oct. 11.—There will be a large parade of firemen here to-morrow. A number of visiting companies are here, and many more will arrive early in the morning, swelling the total to fifteen companies. The visiting companies will include Enterprise Steamer Company of Walden, Crystal Hose Company of Scranton, Alert Hose Company of Norwich, Mechanics' Hose Company of Binghamton, Highland Engine Company of Newburg, Cataract Hose Company of Goshen, Passaic Engine Company of Passaic, Excelsior Hook and Ladder Company of Binghamton.

Flint Glassworkers on Strike.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 11.—In compliance with the order issued late last evening by President Smith of the Flint Glassworkers' Union to the effect that all members of that organization should at once cease work in the factories controlled by the United States Glass Company, this morning all of the moldmakers stopped work and went out on a strike. This order of President Smith affects the employes in sixteen factories, in which about 2,500 men are employed.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

—Only four members of the national House of Representatives can count seventy in the years of their age. The oldest is Thomas Dunn English of New-Jersey, who was born in 1819. William Lilly, Congressman at Large from Pennsylvania, is seventy-two, and his colleague, Charles O'Neill, Representative from one of the Philadelphia districts, is a few months older than he. Mr. O'Neill has served in Congress uninterruptedly for more than a quarter of a century, and is now in his fifteenth term. The fourth septuagenarian is William S. Holman of Indiana, who is also serving his fifteenth term in Congress, and is seventy-one years of age.

—The Atlanta Journal tells a pitiful story. As it says, an old man, a resident of Holyoke, Mass., Eugene Starr by name, and seventy years of age, without money, traveled on foot all the way from his home to Georgia to find the grave of his son, who died while a member of Gen. Sherman's army. Last week he found the grave, about three miles from Sandersville, and fell dead upon it. The grave was reopened and the father was buried beside his son.

—Our Dumb Animals, President Angell's readable little Boston newspaper that sets forth graphically the evils of cruelty to animals, including the human, offers to publish and distribute widely a denial by Russell Sage of the story that he has refused to pay a dollar to the young man to whose providential interposition, the young man's friends claim, when Norcross fired his dynamite bomb, the preservation of Russell Sage's life was due.

—An English writer describes W. S. Gilbert, the author of "Pinafore" and "Patience," as a tall, well-built, handsome man, with grayish-white hair and mustache and lively bright eyes. His bearing, he continues, would lead a stranger to suppose him to be a military officer rather than a barrister, but when he talks one recognizes at once the crisp, smart manner of conversation characteristic of the alert practitioner at the bar.

—Mrs. Maria Brooks of Rochester has given $3,000 to Auburn Theological Seminary, to be added to the general fund, and her daughter, Miss Harriet A. Brooks, has given $6,000 for the founding of two scholarships to bear the name of her father, the late Rev. Lemuel Brooks. Mr. Brooks was graduated at the seminary in 1827, and was ever after a warm friend and generous benefactor of the institution.

SMALL TALK.

—Two hotel employes in Hartford who had a dispute at table over the question whether they were eating chicken or

GALLAGHER NOW A RENEGADE

WILL BE BACKED FOR THE ASSEMBLY BY SHEEHAN.

Turned to the Wall by the Fourth Erie District, the Republican Assemblyman Decides to Run as an Independent—He Helped the Boss in Two Legislatures, Betraying His Party, and Now the Boss Will Try to Help Him Into Office—Republicans Indignant.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct 11.—Six candidates for the Assembly were put in the field by the Republicans of Erie County to-day. In five districts the nominations were made unanimously. To Assemblyman Edward Gallagher was refused a renomination from the Fourth, the only sure Republican district in the county. A determined contest for this nomination, in which three candidates tried to win, was the only diversion.

The contest in the Fourth District was peculiar. There were twenty-three votes in the convention, twelve votes being required for a choice. The district consists of the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fourth Wards of this city. The Sixteenth Ward has three delegates, and the others five each.

This is the district in which Lieut. Gov. Sheehan took a hand, and tried to force the renomination of Edward Gallagher. The latter had befriended Sheehan when Republican aid was important in furthering some of the Lieutenant Governor's political schemes in the last two Legislatures. Sheehan had no hope of carrying the district for any regular Democratic candidate, and with Gallagher returned he would be better off than with some reliable Republican.

All his efforts to aid Gallagher were made quietly, but the Republicans turned out to the caucuses last night and gave the Gallagher-Sheehan fellows a sound drubbing. When to-day's convention met at the Republican General Committee rooms, Gallagher hadn't a single delegate.

The tabooing of the present Assemblyman left a gap which George B. Munn, Joseph P. Whittet, and Charles J. North each wanted to fill. Munn had the support of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Wards, North the Twenty-second, and Whittet the Twenty-third. Munn had 1 vote from the Twenty-fourth and North 4. An informal ballot resulted: Munn, 9; North, 9; Whittet, 5.

Twenty ballots were taken without a choice. After a recess the voting continued, but the thirty-ninth resulted as had the first. On the fortieth a break came, and Whittet won.

For member of Assembly from the First District, Jules O'Brien, who was in the Legislature a dozen years ago, was nominated.

Simon Seibert is the candidate for the Second District, which Dr. Jacob Goldberg represented last Winter.

Charles H. Braun, last year's losing candidate, was renominated in the Third. Philip Gerst was the choice of the Fifth District Republicans, and Supervisor Charles Schoepflin of the Sixth District.

Frank C. Laughlin, brother of ex-Senator John Laughlin, was nominated for Corporation Counsel by the Republican City Convention, which met this morning. Assessor Nicholas J. Mock was renominated, and Christian Klinck, Michael J. Byrne, and James Ash were nominated for Councilmen.

All the nominations were unanimous.

Edward Gallagher, the Sheehan-Republican who wanted to be sent back to the Assembly, but who was sidetracked to effectively by the Republicans of the Fourth District, is out with the following card:

> On account of the Republican Committee issuing orders at a meeting held in their headquarters Sunday afternoon to the committeemen in all the election districts composing the Fourth Assembly District that my friends and myself should not be recognized under any circumstances in the caucuses, and on account of the fact that the Committee has attempted to bolt my nomination if I was successful in the caucuses and conventions, I have decided to take an independent Republican nomination and go before the people of my district on my record.
>
> EDWARD GALLAGHER.

This doubtless explains why the Democratic convention of the Fourth District adjourned until Saturday without making a nomination. It is probable that Sheehan will indorse Gallagher.

ANXIOUS FOR A HOUSE CLEANING.

Utica Democrats Desire to Rid Their Party of "Wheelerism."

UTICA, Oct. 11.—There is no open revolt against the nomination of Judge Maynard in this city, but there will be some votes cast against him by Democrats. The remainder of the State ticket will be loyally supported by both factions of the party. There is, indeed, more unanimity between the Democrats here than has been shown before in several years.

The Utica city election will occur this Fall, and the Democrats hope by united action to defeat the notorious Thomas Wheeler, who is patterned after Long Island City's Patrick Gleason in nearly all particulars, and could give that worthy man points in some things.

It has not been an uncommon sight for several days to see Railroad Commissioner Beardsley, the Hill leader, in close and friendly consultation with such prominent anti-snappers as ex-Mayor Kinney, Thomas S. Jones, J. Benjamin Brady and others. The one great object is to get rid of "Wheelerism," and for that purpose every Democrat not bound to the old Oneida County ring will do his best for the success of the party.

At the Democratic City Convention, held to-day, John G. Gibson was nominated for Mayor. He is a progressive young lawyer, and is a nominee upon whom the best elements of both parties will unite.

CANDIDATES WERE SCARCE.

Democratic Senatorial Nomination in the Twenty-seventh District Goes a-Begging.

CORNING, N. Y., Oct. 11.—The Democratic Convention for the Twenty-seventh Senatorial District met in this city to-day, but did not succeed in inducing anybody to run. The nomination was offered to George J. Magee of Watkins, ex-Speaker Robert P. Bush of Horseheads, John B. Stanchfield of Elmira, D. J. F. Barnes and R. S. Stolhoff of Watkins, all of whom declined to permit the use of their names.

Ex-Speaker Bush was Chairman of the convention, and Gen. Austin Lathrop was in command. No contests were made by the Cleveland men, but there were plenty of them on hand, and the refusal of men to run was largely due to the Cleveland men declining to participate in the proceedings of the convention.

Ex-Mayor W. E. A. Gorton, M. D., of this city was nominated on the second ballot, but peremptorily refused to stand. An adjournment was finally taken until to-morrow afternoon.

The following were named as delegates to the Constitutional Convention: E. F. Babcock of Chemung, Edward Nugent of Seneca, Adrian Tuttle of Schuyler, Thomas Cotton of the First Steuben District, and I. W. Near of the Second Steuben District.

M'KANE'S FAVORITE KNOCKED OUT.

McCarty for Senator Because Newton Manages Prize Fights.

Senator John McCarty of Brooklyn was unanimously nominated yesterday by the Democrats of the Sixth District to represent them in the State Senate.

He is a resident of the Second District, from which he was last elected. His nomination was the result of a compromise between Hugh McLaughlin and John Y. McKane. McLaughlin favored James F. Quigley, but McKane wanted the nomination to go to Justice R. V. B. Newton of Gravesend, better known to fame as the matchmaker for the Coney Island Prize Fight Syndicate.

McLaughlin said Newton's prominence in that direction made his nomination impolitic. McKane threatened to bolt if Quigley was nominated, and the upshot was that the two bosses held a conference at McLaughlin's headquarters yesterday and agreed to support McCarty. The word was then passed around to the delegates, who met at 144 Willoughby Street and did as they were bidden to do.

MRS. CLEVELAND'S UNCLE HONORED.

William N. Martin Nominated for the Assembly in Wyoming.

WARSAW, N. Y., Oct. 11.—The Wyoming County Democratic Convention, held here to-day, nominated Dr. William N. Martin of Cowlesville for member of the Assembly. Charles H. Toan of Perry for Sheriff, Charles Isham of Covington for Superintendent of the Poor, Drs. S. S. Kennedy of Sheldon and R. W. Randall of Silver Springs for Coroners, Samuel Morse of Arcade for Justice of Sessions, William S. Lear of Middlebury for School Commissioner, First District, and Miss Ellen Burke of Gainesville for School Commissioner, Second District.

The convention was organized by the Hill men, and was manipulated in that interest. Although the nominee for the Assembly is an uncle of Mrs. Grover Cleveland, he is in the good graces of the Hill faction. Nothing occurred to prevent the slate from being carried through. The nominee for Sheriff is one of the most popular men in the county, and he will probably be elected.

QUEENS COUNTY REPUBLICANS.

They Nominate a Gleason Democrat for District Attorney.

JAMAICA, L. I., Oct. 11.—The Queens County Republican Convention met here to-day and nominated the following ticket:

County Treasurer—William M. Hawkins of Rockville Centre; District Attorney—Daniel Noble of Long Island City; County Superintendent of the Poor—Joseph E. Firth of North Hempstead; Justice of the Sessions—George W. Smith of Hempstead; Coroners—Benjamin D. Strong of Long Island City, Ira M. Clapp of Flushing, and E. B. Skinner Mineola.

The nomination of Mr. Noble for District Attorney created surprise in political circles. He is a Democrat and holds the office of Police Justice in Long Island City, having been elected last year on the Gleason ticket to fill a vacancy. Mr. Noble received a nomination for District Attorney this morning from the ex-Mayor's party.

The convention elected delegates to the First District Senatorial Convention to be held at Riverhead to-morrow.

Orange Republican Convention.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Oct. 11.—The Orange County Republican Convention was held here to-day. Selah E. Strong of Blooming Grove was made Chairman, and Fred R. Salmon of Port Jervis and Horace K. Thompson of Wallkill were elected Secretaries. After the credentials were presented an adjournment was taken for dinner. The convention reassembled at 1:30 o'clock, when the following nominations were made: H. B. Fullerton of Port Jervis, for Special County Judge, without opposition; James Cronin of Tuxedo, for Justice of Sessions; Philip H. Hasbrouck of Walden, for Superintendent of the Poor. Mr. Fullerton accepted the nomination for Special County Judge in an earnest and eloquent speech.

The Second Assembly District Convention met after the County Convention. J. E. Landy of Goshen was Chairman and W. Bennet of Port Jervis Secretary. J. B. Swezey of Goshen was unanimously nominated for member of the Assembly, but declined. The nomination was then left with the District Committee to fill.

Miss Margaret F. Gallagher of Deer Park was nominated for School Commissioner. The old Assembly Committee, D. F. Seward of Middletown, Joseph Harding of Deer Park, and Thomas Welling of Warwick, were continued.

Senator Donaldson Renominated.

SCHENECTADY, Oct. 11.—On the 311th ballot the delegates from Herkimer, in the Twentieth District Republican Senatorial Convention, joined with those from Saratoga and Schenectady in favor of Senator Harvey Donaldson, who thus obtained twenty-two out of twenty-nine votes in the convention, and was declared to be the nominee.

The Constitutional Convention delegates nominated are A. B. Steel and E. A. Brown of Herkimer County, W. A. Vandenburg of Montgomery County, Charles C. Lester of Saratoga County, and E. C. Whitmyre of Schenectady County.

George M. Brink Will Run Again.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Oct. 11.—George M. Brink was nominated for the Assembly at the Republican Ulster County First District Convention, held here to-day. He has been twice elected to the Assembly, but last year, when the district was changed, he was defeated by Jacob Rice.

Charles L. Quackenbush has declined the Republican nomination for Mayor of Kingston. It is probable that no other nomination will be made. The Democratic candidate is Dr. David Kennedy, the present Mayor.

Shepard Tappen Nominated.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 11.—The Republican Senatorial Convention for the Eighteenth District, Rensselaer and Columbia Counties, nominated this afternoon Shepard Tappen of Troy.

Dean T. Currie Named for Senator.

CORNING, N. Y., Oct. 11.—The Democrats of the Twenty-ninth Senatorial District have nominated Dean T. Currie of Albion for Senator. Genesee County was not represented at the convention.

ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.

—George M. Brink, (Rep.,) Ulster First District.
—James S. Fairbrother, (Rep.,) Queens Second District.
—Eugene F. Vacheron, (Rep.,) Queens Third District.
—William B. Martin, (Dem.,) Wyoming County.
—Frank O. Sisson, (Dem.,) Ontario County.
—P. M. Farrington, (Rep.,) Queens First District.
—Edward Gallagher, (Ind.,) Erie Fourth District.
—Joseph P. Whittet, (Rep.,) Erie Fourth District.
—Jules O'Brien, (Rep.,) Erie First District.
—Simon Seibert, (Rep.,) Erie Second District.
—Charles H. Braun, (Rep.,) Erie Third District.

TRACED BY A Y. M. C. A. CIRCULAR.

The Elm Street Factory Burglar Caught at the Association's Bowery Branch.

The finding of a circular of the Bowery branch of the Young Men's Christian Association in the cellar of the factory building at 143 Elm Street on Saturday betrayed the burglar who had entered the building and robbed the occupants on the previous night, and finally led to his arrest yesterday afternoon.

The particulars of the burglary were published in The New-York Times on Wednesday. The burglar had concealed himself in the building on Friday evening before it was closed for the night, and when he was alone in the place he roamed through the structure, forced his way into eight offices, and secured for all his trouble plunder amounting in value to not more than $250. He made his exit from the building through the transom over the main entrance to the store on Saturday morning.

When detectives made an examination they found a circular issued by the Bowery Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. After many inquiries among the people in the building, the detectives learned from E. L. Roberts, a dealer in brass finishings, that fifteen months ago he employed a man, who had been recommended by the Superintendent of the Bowery Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. He, however, did not remember the young man's name, nor had he seen or heard from him for over a year. The detectives then went to the Bowery Branch, and found that the young man who had been recommended to Mr. Roberts was Frank Cordier. They secured a description of the young man, and, after a long search, they found him at 59 Rivington Street, where he had occupied a furnished room for two weeks. Cordier's room was searched, in his absence, and nearly all the property stolen from the Elm Street building was found, besides other goods.

A policeman was left on guard in Rivington Street. Another watched the Christian Association rooms on the Bowery, and there Cordier was arrested at 3:30 P. M. At the police station he confessed his guilt.

Cordier, who is about twenty-one years old, says he is an expert electrician and machinist. His last place of employment was the factory of the Electro-Magnetic Manufacturing Company, at 518 West Thirty-fifth Street. He will be arraigned in the Tombs Police Court to-day.

New Cases of Yellow Fever.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., Oct. 11.—**New cases of yellow fever were reported to-day as follows: Colored—Flem Cross, Eliza Blookworth, Mary Harris, infant of Myrtle Christopher, Rebecca Thorpe, and Alfred Rocamore. Whites—W. A. Silverstein, Adolph Heisterhagen, W. J. Price, Grey Hackett, Johanna Olsen, Mrs. J. H. Craig, Mrs. M. Oberleanter, and Ollie Wood.**

Negro Wife Beater Lynched.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Oct. 11.—**David Jackson, a negro wife beater, was taken out of the Covington Jail by a mob last night and hanged to a tree. In arresting him a policeman was seriously wounded by Jackson, who split his head with an axe.**

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss she clung to Castoria.
When she had children she gave them Castoria.
—*Advertisement.*

REPUBLICANS PLAY POLITICS

A FINE TIME THEY HAD AT THEIR COUNTY CONVENTION.

Jacob M. Patterson Made Believe He Was "Boss," and John Sabine Smith Was Much in Evidence—John Simpson Drank Water and Was Cheered—Mr. McLean Recited a Piece About the Ticket—Nothing Important Could Be Done, for Mr. Platt Had Not Been Seen.

Jacob M. Patterson and John Sabine Smith had a fine time last night running the Republican County Convention, which was held in Grand Opera House Hall. T. C. Platt was not in town, so there was no one to prevent their having it all their own way for one night. It was different last week at Syracuse, but that is a story that has been told already.

The reason Mr. Patterson was left free-handed last night was that the convention was not expected to do anything to amount to much. And it didn't. But it gave Mr. Patterson a chance to play at being boss, and he was as frisky as a schoolboy at recess.

Chairman Brookfield of the Republican State Committee did not take the trouble to attend the convention because he knew nothing could be done at it. Bernard Biglin, Frederick S. Gibbs, Charles H. Murray, and John Reisenweber all seated themselves on one bench up near the stage and took a languid interest in what was going on. The hall was well filled when John Simpson, Republican leader of the Fifth Assembly District, got thirsty. He saw a pitcher of ice water on the table on the stage and climbed up, filled the glass, and began drinking. There was loud applause.

"Here, Johnnie, don't start a cold water campaign," said some one. At this moment William H. Bellamy, the great all-around Secretary of the Republican meetings, hurried on to the stage. Mr. Simpson dropped the glass and hurried to the floor before he had finished drinking. Mr. Bellamy noticed this, and with the remark, "Have one with me, John," he handed Mr. Simpson another glass of water, and the convention cheered.

Mr. Patterson then whispered to John Sabine Smith, Chairman of the County Committee, and Mr. Smith went upon the platform. Although it was his first appearance since he got 80 votes for the Court of Appeals, he received little applause. He called the convention to order and named Donald McLean as Temporary Chairman. He also appointed Mr. Patterson and John Proctor Clarke a committee to escort Mr. McLean to the chair. Big Mr. Patterson followed Mr. McLean upon the stage and was tangled up with Mr. Clarke before he got back on the floor again. This set Mr. Patterson to giggling.

Mr. McLean had a little piece to recite about the ticket nominated at Syracuse. He contrasted it with the ticket nominated at Saratoga, and said the nomination of Judge Maynard caused "the amusement of the conscience of the State" that would result in a Republican victory.

Mr. Bellamy and Richard Van Cott were then made temporary Secretaries. Mr. Van Cott, however, did not present himself, and Mr. Bellamy had to do all the work. The roll call was ordered, and, while the substitutions were being made, William Stewart's name was substituted for that of Edward T. Bartlett, who had been placed on the delegation from the Twenty-first Assembly District before he was nominated for the Court of Appeals. John Sabine Smith substituted a long list of names in the Eleventh District delegation. This led a wag to remark that Mr. Smith was evidently putting all the Platt men off his delegation.

When the roll call was finished Mr. Patterson pulled the typewritten resolutions out of his pocket, stalked to the platform, and handed them up. Mr. Bellamy read them. They renewed the pledge of fidelity to the G. O. P., ratified the State nominations, and said good words for the candidates, especially Edward T. Bartlett, whom Mr. Patterson tried to defeat at Syracuse. More would have been said in praise of Mr. Bartlett in the resolutions had it not been for Mr. Patterson's fight against him. The resolutions dealt with Judge Maynard as follows:

> They declare that the nomination of Isaac H. Maynard for Judge of the Court of Appeals by the Democratic Party, a man through whose infamous work the verdict of the people at the polls was set aside and the powers of the State Legislature were transferred to a defeated party, resulting in unblushing assaults upon good government and the rights of municipalities, the passage of unjust and inequitable laws for purely partisan purposes, should receive the unqualified condemnation of all good citizens and such a rebuke at the ballot box that no other effort to place an unjust judge upon the bench will ever be made in this State.
>
> They therefore call upon all the citizens of New-York, without regard to party affiliations, to meet the emergency presented at this election, and to say by their votes that the honor of the State and the safety of our institutions demand that there shall be a pure judiciary and that the integrity of our courts must and shall be preserved.

Mr. Patterson moved the adoption of the resolutions, and they were adopted.

C. N. Bovee then moved that when the convention adjourned it be to next Tuesday night. This was also carried, according to programme, because Mr. Platt will have to be seen before many local candidates are selected. Men must be put up who will contribute liberally to the expenses of carrying the State ticket—or the Senate.

Mr. Smith moved that a committee, made up of one from each Assembly district, be appointed to make nominations. This was done, and the following fine machine committee was named. With few exceptions, it is made up of the district leaders:

First District, Martin J. Healey; Second, Dennis Shea; Third, C. H. Murray; Fourth, W. H. Townley; Fifth, John Timpson; Sixth, George Hilliard; Seventh, Jacob M. Patterson; Eighth, L. L. Van Allen; Ninth, George B. Deane; Tenth, W. F. Daly; Eleventh, John Sabine Smith; Twelfth, C. S. Gibbs; Fourteenth, Bernard Biglin; Fifteenth, Robert A. Greenen; Sixteenth, Smith Pine; Seventeenth, Charles A. Flammer; Eighteenth, George Wanmaker; Nineteenth, John Reisenweber; Twentieth, John Little; Twenty-first, Thomas F. Woodward; Twenty-second, Benjamin Oppenheimer; Twenty-third, C. N. Bovee, Jr.; Twenty-fourth, R. M. Hillis; Twenty-fifth, C. A. Parker; Twenty-sixth, T. H. McDonald; Twenty-seventh, James Kilsheimer; Twenty-eighth, T. M. Beatty; Twenty-third Ward, W. H. Ten Eyck; Twenty-fourth Ward, James Knox; King's Bridge, George W. Stevens.

As soon as this work was done the "convention" adjourned and the Nominating Committee met. Mr. Patterson was made Chairman of it, and Mr. Bellamy was made Secretary. Then it was decided that a smaller committee could hunt for candidates with more success, and upon the motion of Frederick S. Gibbs, the following sub-committee was named: F. S. Gibbs, Thomas F. Woodward, Charles A. Flammer, John Simpson, W. H. Ten Eyck, Donald McLean, and George W. Wanmaker.

Messrs. Patterson and Smith were added to it, and then the sub-committee secluded itself and began devising ways and means of inducing men to go upon the ticket for the pleasure of seeing their names in print and becoming canaries for the tiger.

Some of the leaders want to nominate Controller Myers, if Tammany does not do it. Others say they want nothing but a straight Republican ticket.

WILL BE RUN BY MR. SHEEHAN.

He Is to Conduct the Democratic State Campaign, Formally Opened Yesterday.

The Democratic State campaign was formally opened yesterday morning at the Hoffman House by the organization of the Executive Committee of the State Committee, which elected Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan Chairman and Charles R. De Freest Secretary. Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., came over from Washington in the expectation of looking after matters, but a dispatch from Senator Hill recalled him, and he started back on the early morning train.

Mr. Murphy had had several hours' conference, however, with Lieut. Gov. Sheehan, who was thoroughly informed as to his ideas. The members of the committee present were Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan of Buffalo, Thomas E. Benedict of Ulster, Senator John McCarty of Brooklyn, Mayor Thomas F Gilroy of this city, Major J. W. Hinckley of Poughkeepsie, County Treasurer John Bowe of Albany, J. B. Judson of Gloversville, Col. John Flannagan of Ontario, and ex-Mayor William B. Kirk of Syracuse.

The meeting was held in the room which Senator Murphy had occupied. Subsequently, Mr. De Freest and J. C. Lulley opened headquarters temporarily in the Hoffman House.

It has been decided that Lieut. Gov. Sheehan shall run the campaign this year, although Senator Murphy will be within telephonic call whenever the benefit of his superior experience and judgment is required.

None of the members of the committee was disposed to give out for publication what had been discussed at the meeting. It is certain, however, that the conduct of the campaign was gone into extensively, and the problem of raising funds was discussed. Some of the members of the committee are of the opinion that no money should be wasted in stump speaking and documents this year, but that every resource should be husbanded for election day, in order to get out the vote.

The resignation of ex-Secretary of State Allen C. Beach as delegate at large to the Constitutional Convention was merely alluded to. The vacancy will be filled at the next meeting of the State Committee, which is empowered to fill all vacancies.

None of the gentlemen was disposed to discuss the action of the Bar Association in standing by its original report on Mr. Maynard's action in stealing the Senate.

Lieut. Gov. Sheehan was confident that the entire ticket would be elected without any difficulty. "The main duty of the Democrats," he said, "will be to get out the vote."

FIGURING ON TAMMANY'S SLATE.

Strong Nominations Expected to Counteract That of Judge Maynard.

Intense interest is now shown by local politicians as to the probable make-up of the ticket that will be nominated at the City and County Convention to be held in the Wigwam next Tuesday night. Realizing that the nomination of Judge Maynard has made hard work necessary for the Democratic State ticket, it is believed that Tammany will put as strong a ticket as possible in the field, to give the State ticket as effective a running mate at this end of the State as possible.

Just who will be placed upon this Tammany ticket it is impossible to foretell with any degree of positiveness. It is safe enough to predict the nomination of certain candidates, but, as to the whole of the ticket, any slate given now would be guesswork unless the slate should happen to come from Richard Croker himself.

As far as can be ascertained, Mr. Croker has not yet settled upon a full slate. For instance, the nomination for the important office of Sheriff is still all in the air. If it was referred without reserve to a vote of the committee of thirty, John B. Sexton would get the vote of a majority of the leaders. But the final advice of Mr. Croker will be followed, and it is not known what that final advice will be.

For two days the name of Peter F. Meyer has been so generally talked of in connection with the nomination for Sheriff that a number of persons have reached the conclusion that he will be the man. In opposition to this, it was stated yesterday by men who are known to bear relations to Mr. Croker that would enable them to be informed upon the subject, that Mr. Meyer was not a candidate and that there had been no thought of nominating him. Mr. Croker is interested with Mr. Meyer in the real estate business. A good many of the leaders regard this fact as a reason for declaring that he is not a candidate for the place.

There were strong indications yesterday that De Lancey Nicoll would be renominated for District Attorney. Some of the politicians put his name down on their slates and said it would be safe enough to leave it there. However, it will be just as well for those who would like to bet on this man or that man going upon the ticket to wait until the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall gets through its business next Tuesday afternoon. The slate will be made up definitely at that meeting. It will then be presented to the convention, which will ratify it.

There will be some surprises in the slate this year. It looked yesterday as if Theodore W. Myers would run upon it for a third term as Controller. Many politicians conceded it, but the Controller himself would not discuss the matter. There is no doubt that he is now a candidate for the renomination. He is not a Tammany man, but has managed to get along very well with the other city officials. Recent squabbles in the Mayor's office with Mayor Gilroy at board meetings are not to be considered one way or the other in discussing Mr. Myers's chances of a renomination. They have no bearing whatever upon the question.

It does not look now as if Judge Henry P. McGown, the veteran Judge of the City Court, would be renominated. The chances yesterday were that he would be left off the ticket, and that Judge Joseph F. Nealon, now Civil Justice of the Ninth Judicial District Court, would be named as his successor.

Mr. McGown's associates upon the City Court bench are doing their utmost to secure his renomination. Mayor Gilroy, it is said, was appealed to, but declined to interfere one way or the other. Police Justice Welde, who is the leadsr in Judge McGown's Assembly district, is understood to have refused to work for Judge McGown's nomination, on the ground that there were other men to be provided for, and that as Judge McGown had been upon the bench for eighteen years, he ought not to expect a renomination. Two of the Judges of the City Court called upon Richard Croker a few nights ago and urged him to bring about the renomination of Judge McGown. The big chief listened to their arguments with attention, but told them that he could not go against the wishes of the Tammany managers in Judge McGown's Assembly district.

It seems to be pretty well settled that Judge James M. Fitzsimons will be renominated to succeed himself on the City Court bench. For Mr. McGown's seat Civil Justice Fallon is slated at present. He is backed by Dock Commissioner White, and Mr. White and Mayor Gilroy are very close personal friends. Police Justice Welde is the leader in the Twenty-seventh Assembly District, where Mayor Gilroy lives.

MR. PLUNKITT NOT A CANDIDATE.

His Health Will Prevent His Running for the State Senate Again.

Senator George W. Plunkitt will not go back to the State Senate this year. He called at Tammany Hall yesterday and notified Mr. Croker that he would not be a candidate. He has been very ill and is only just able to be about. To a reporter Mr. Plunkitt said:

"I have informed Mr. Croker that I will not be a candidate this year. He urged me to run, but I explained to him that it was a matter of life and death—that my physician had positively refused to allow me to go into the campaign. My retirement will furnish an opportunity for some younger man to come to the front. I have served eight years in the Legislature, and I have had all the honor there is in it. I will go South with my wife and endeavor to build up my health. I shall continue, however, to take an active interest in the affairs of the Eighteenth Assembly District."

It is not definitely known as yet who Tammany will name as Mr. Plunkitt's successor in the Eleventh Senatorial District.

There was a rumor abroad yesterday to the effect that peace had been patched up between ex-Judge Henry Murray and the Wigwam, and it was stated that Assemblyman McManus, who defeated the Tammany candidate for the Assembly in Mr. Plunkitt's district last year, had gone into Tammany Hall, and would receive the Tammany nomination this year. This arrangement with ex-Judge Murray would undoubtedly involve the nomination by Tammany of Civil Justice Murray, a son of the ex-Judge. While some Tammany leaders were claiming yesterday that this would be done, and that Mr. McManus, who is one of Mr. Murray's friends, was safely in the Wigwam, other Tammany leaders were saying that Civil Justice Murray would not be renominated, but that the place would go to Richard A. O'Gorman, an out and out Tammany man, who was defeated by Mr. Murray for the place six years ago.

The friends of Assemblyman Frank A. O'Donnell of the Twelfth District, who is a candidate for the Senate to succeed Senator Cunningham, were saying very emphatically last night that he would be nominated for the Senate. If he is not nominated for the Assembly at to-night's convention, it will be very certain that he is slated for the Senate. All the Tammany Assembly candidates will be nominated to-night at the conventions in the various districts. The list was talked over at a long meeting of the Executive Committee, or Committee of Thirty, held last night in the Wigwam. All the nominations for the Assembly, it is said, were discussed and practically agreed upon. After the meeting, it was officially announced that there was nothing to give out for publication. There never is. The list of delegates to the Constitutional Convention was also practically completed. The committee will meet again Monday afternoon, and then there will be a talk about the city and county ticket.

MR. WIDENMANN EXPLAINS.

Moving to Make Judge Maynard's Nomination Unanimous, Still Believed It Unwise.

Robert A. Widenmann, the Rockland County delegate, who, single-handed, in the Democratic Convention at Saratoga opposed the nomination of Isaac H. Maynard for Judge of the Court of Appeals, is not a country storekeeper, as was stated in the stories of the convention. He is a New-Yorker in his business interests, holding one of the highest places in the house of Alfred Dolge & Son. He is an American by birth, but was educated in Germany.

Speaking to a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday, Mr. Widenmann said:

"The position I took in the Maynard matter I considered I had a right to take and maintain. I believe I fully explained that in what I said in the convention.

"After the vote was taken, in which I was a minority of 1, I, upon the personal appeal of a large number of anti-machine delegates, reluctantly consented to follow custom and make the nomination unanimous. In making the motion, however, I stated that I still believed I was right. The rest of my sentence was drowned by hisses and cat calls. It was as follows: 'And I still believe that the nomination of Isaac H. Maynard to the candidacy for Judge of the Court of Appeals is a menace to our judiciary and a danger to the party, but, following the time-honored custom, I desire to make the nomination unanimous.'

"The hall was packed in the interest of Maynard, and everybody who opposed him was simply scared out."

Notes of the Campaign.

—William McDermott will be nominated by Tammany in the Ninth Assembly District, where the present Tammany Assemblyman, Walter W. Bahan, has bolted because he could not get the nomination. Both Mr. Bahan and Alderman Keahon are members of the Jefferson Club of the district. There was a hot fight in the club last night on the question of indorsing Mr. Bahan's bolt. Mr. Keahon fought hard against it, but the club voted to indorse by a slight majority.

—The Republicans of the Eleventh Assembly District have decided to nominate James R. Sheffield, a young lawyer, for the Assembly. This is one city district the Republicans figure on carrying this year. Mr. Sheffield is in the firm of Betts, Atterbury, Hyde & Betts. He was once Senator Allison's secretary. He graduated from Yale in 1887, and two years later from the Harvard Law School.

—The Democratic Club will give a dinner to Collector Kilbreth at its house, 617 Fifth Avenue, the evening of Oct. 28. Collector Kilbreth has been a member of the Democratic Club since it was organized.

BROOKLYN'S MAYORAL FIGHT.

Mr. Gaynor Refuses Nominations and Mr. Wilson Holds a Pow-Wow.

The latest novelty in Brooklyn politics is the tete-a-tete. This unique feature was introduced last night by Francis H. Wilson, who is spoken of by the Republican regulars as their most likely candidate for Mayor.

Mr. Wilson's strongest friend in the regular Republican organization is Jacob Worth, who, since the organization of the Republican machine, has become its "boss," although his relations to Democratic administration, as a well salaried officeholder under it, have created in the minds of many Brooklyn Republicans a belief that he is a McLaughlin Republican whose primary object in the coming campaign is to put up a man for Mayor whom the Democrats can whip out of his boots.

With this strong flavor of the Worth machine about him, Mr. Wilson has not satisfied the fancy of many independent Republicans. In this dilemma, the idea of a political tete-a-tete occurred to Mr. Wilson, and he sent out personal invitations to 100 leading Republicans to meet him last night at the rooms of the Brooklyn Young Republican Club, and talk things over. Many men prominent in the party accepted, and these distinguished gentlemen had a lively time of it, until after midnight. Everybody made a speech at one time or another.

Mr. Wilson read an address, claiming a majority of the votes of the delegates to the City Convention, but he did not want to be considered a Worth candidate, he said; he was not a Worth candidate.

Simeon B. Chittenden and others violently opposed Mr. Wilson.

Mr. Worth denied that he had had anything to do with naming Wilson, or had taken from him any pledges. Mr. Worth also denied his subserviency to the Democratic leaders.

Fifty or more speeches brought out a wonderful variety of opinions, and at midnight the tete-a-tete broke up in despair.

The Republican Judiciary Convention of the Second District met yesterday in Brooklyn, and nominated W. J. Gaynor for Judge of the Supreme Court, to succeed Justice Barnard. The convention indorsed the protest of the New-York Bar Association against the election of Isaac H. Maynard to a seat on the bench of the Court of Appeals, and adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

When Mr. Gaynor was apprised of his nomination, he declined it, saying that he could not bear to have it thought that he had been looking for an office. The nomination for the Mayoralty, proffered to Mr. Gaynor by the Executive Committee of the Citizen's Union, yesterday met the same fate at his hands.

The Brooklyn Democratic Club is not connected with the Citizens' Union, whose proposed nomination of Mr. Gaynor for the Mayoralty was declined by him in advance. The Brooklyn Democratic Club is a large and representative organization of Independent Democrats. It is not fighting in the air, nor is it moving in the dark, and in due time it will be heard from in a practical manner respecting the Mayoralty campaign. Its action will be in no wise affected by the course of the Citizens' Union. The plan of the Citizens' Union was to organize a committee of one hundred, but in this it was forestalled by Dr. George W. Brush, who quietly got up a committee of one hundred of his own. This is the body whose Conference Committee has played into the hands of the regular Republican organization.

CITY AND VICINITY.

—A telegram from San Francisco to Postmaster Dayton states that the steamer City of Rio de Janeiro arrived at that port on Monday with mails from Hongkong of Sept. 14, from Shanghai, of Sept. 16, and from Yokohama of Sept. 23. They are due in New-York Saturday morning. The next mail for China and Japan will close at the General Post Office at 6:30 o'clock to-morrow, Friday evening, for dispatch by the City of Rio de Janeiro from San Francisco.

—Prof. Henry Drummond, the scientist and traveler, author of "Natural Law in the Spiritual World," and "Tropical Africa," who holds the chair of Natural Science in the University of Glasgow, will give an address to students on the evening of Friday, Oct. 20, previous to his departure for Europe. The address will be given under the auspices of the Students' Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, at 136 Lexington Avenue.

—The first of a series of mass meetings under the auspices of the West Harlem Women's Christian Temperance Union, will be held this evening at the College of Working Women, Second and Twenty-third Street and Lenox Avenue, at 8 o'clock. The Rev. J. R. Day, D. D., and the Rev. F. Mason North will address the meeting.

—Carl Marwig, the well-known instructor of the art of dancing and composer of society entertainments, has issued a beautiful little book this season of his dancing classes, &c. The classes will hereafter meet at Jaeger's Building, 837 Madison Avenue, corner of Fifty-ninth Street, and begin on Saturday, Oct. 14.

—The fifteenth annual reunion of the Fifth New-York Heavy Artillery Association will be held Thursday afternoon and evening, Oct. 19, at the Broadway Central Hotel. It is expected that there will be a large attendance at this twenty-ninth anniversary of the battle of Cedar Creek.

—Frederick Vogel, a ribbon weaver, forty-one years old, while in a despondent mood yesterday, shot himself at 87 Atlantic Street, Paterson, N. J., and died instantly. He had acted strangely since his wife left him last March.

—An illustrated lecture, entitled "The World's Fair; Seen Through the Other Man's Eyes," will be given in the Grace Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, on Friday evening. "The other man" is the Rev. Asbury C. Clarke.

—Deputy Sheriff Dalrymple, who took a batch of prisoners to the Court of General Sessions yesterday, was locked up with his charges for a number of hours in the court pen, for making a disturbance in the courtroom.

—Abraham Blum, who was arrested for creating a disturbance at an Anarchist meeting in Walhalla Hall, Aug. 17, was sent to prison for two years by Recorder Smyth yesterday.

—Walter May Rew was sentenced yesterday by Recorder Smyth to three months' imprisonment for having issued bogus medical diplomas in this city.

—Rates having been cut to an unprofitable point in Elizabeth, N. J., the Board of Fire Underwriters met there yesterday and advanced the figures.

—The Federal Grand Jury, Criminal Term, began its work yesterday. The foreman is Talmadge Delafield, 15 Cortlandt Street.

Two New Cases of Smallpox.

Annie Gillen, thirty-two years old, of 535 Greenwich Street, walked into the Bureau of Contagious Diseases yesterday afternoon and complained that she was sick. It was discovered that she had smallpox, and she was at once removed to the Reception Hospital. Raphael De Brasse, forty-four years old, was found sick with smallpox at 38 Cherry Street yesterday and was taken to the Riverside Hospital. Over 1,000 pupils of the evening schools in the east side have been vaccinated by the doctors of the Health Department. It is proposed that after all the hotel employes have been vaccinated the employes at the clubs and theatres be treated in the same way.

Lost His Bride by Being Late.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 11.—Pretty Adele Seaman, one of Egg Harbor City's belles, did not become disconcerted yesterday when August Klein failed to appear at the hour set for their wedding. She promptly asked for Harry Shaefer, a former lover, and, after a few minutes' conversation, they were married in the presence of the astonished guests. Klein arrived after the ceremony had been performed, and was much agitated at the outcome.

SHEEHAN'S POLITICAL POLICE.

While They Manipulate Caucuses Thugs Own Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 11.—When Mr. Sheehan made a political mach

MADE INSANE BY CLUBBING.

The Mind of a Victim of Park Police Brutality Hopelessly Injured.

Charles Talgel, the young German, of 334 East Eighth Street, who, it is alleged, was brutally beaten recently by two Park policemen, was pronounced insane yesterday at Bellevue Hospital and transferred to the Ward's Island asylum. It is thought that his condition is hopeless.

His mother's version of the story, as told to a Times reporter, is as follows:

"Charles was returning from a meeting of a fishing club of which he is a member four weeks ago Saturday night, and on his way home passed through the Park. It was after the hour when visitors are permitted to occupy the benches. As it was a warm night and he felt tired, he asked one of the Park policemen if he could sit down for a while. The policeman gave him the permission to do so. A short time later another officer passed along and ordered him away. He said to the policeman that he had been granted permission to rest a while, but the new-comer repeated his command to leave, and emphasized it with an oath.

"My boy remonstrated, whereupon he said that the policeman struck him several times. The young man tried to defend himself from the blows, and was struggling with his assailant when another officer came to the latter's assistance. The second policeman acted more brutally than the other, and struck him on the head with his club. My boy was not arrested, however, but permitted to go home.

"When he arrived he was very much bruised about the head and face. He felt so bad the next day that I called our family doctor to attend him. On Monday following he was unable to go to work, and for two weeks he was confined to his bed. It was then discovered that his reason was impaired."

The recital of this story was frequently interrupted by sobs and exclamations, while the woman's tears flowed copiously. Counsel has been secured and it is said the case will be vigorously pushed.

The young man was a machinist by trade, and had been employed for the last thirteen years at Shuch's machine shop, Fifty-ninth Street, near First Avenue.

MINNA MAYER'S WILL INVALID.

Mental Incapacity of the Eccentric Spinster the Ground of Its Rejection.

The will of Minna Mayer, an eccentric spinster, was rejected yesterday by Surrogate Ransom. Its probate was opposed on the ground that the testatrix was mentally incapable of executing a valid will.

Minna Mayer was about eighty years of age at the time of her death, on April 16 last. The old spinster had lived for years in the basement of 9 First Avenue, and had for her companions seven cats. She had, by a lifetime of penury, accumulated nearly $5,000, and spent barely sufficient to sustain life. Her couch was of straw placed over several wooden boxes. She dressed in rags, and frequently wore three hats at one time, and paraded around the streets in that attire. She was always suspicious of everybody, and at times imagined that there were snakes in her bedroom. Her eyesight was poor during the latter years of her life, and it failed entirely in November, 1892.

Her health began to fail, and in March last she was taken to St. Mark's Hospital, where she died. She executed a will by signing her mark to a paper while she was on her death bed three days before she died, giving her money to Mrs. M. Zeltzmann, a missionary, who had ministered to her for some time, and to Miss Louise Ehalt, the nurse in the hospital. A niece contested the validity of the paper, and produced testimony of the eccentricities of the old woman which convinced the Surrogate that she was not competent to make a will.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

TIMES, UP TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway.....Near 32d Street
Open daily, Sundays included, from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—First-class; or as housemaid; in private family; or good seamstress; willing and obliging; long and satisfactory references; two years in last place. M. R., Box 294 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a Protestant as competent chambermaid; plain sewing or would do chamberwork and waiting in flat; city references. 163 East 70th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By capable young woman as chambermaid and assist in washing and ironing; or as maid and seamstress; best of city references. M. H., 443 West 51st St., Cryan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent woman as chambermaid; will make herself generally useful; best city reference; last employer can be seen. 40 West 10th St.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid and seamstress; thoroughly understands dressmaking and waiting on ladies; good city reference. 119 West 19th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By thorough chambermaid and seamstress or to assist with children; best city reference from former employer. 576 Lexington Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as excellent chambermaid and waitress in a private family; best city reference; last employer can be seen. 210 East 38th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent girl as chambermaid; would assist with washing and ironing; in a private family; good city reference. C. F., Box 304 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Scotch Protestant girl as chambermaid or parlormaid; willing to assist with waiting; best city reference. Mrs. Sloane, 355 East 89th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young girl as chambermaid and waitress; can do waiting alone or chamberwork; has best city reference. 330 East 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or would assist with waiting; four years' best city reference. 423 West 52d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A lady desires position for a reliable servant as chambermaid and seamstress or to care for children. Call at late employer's, 576 Lexington Av., corner 51st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid or parlormaid; will make herself otherwise useful; several years' city reference. 467 4th Av.; Bell 4.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish girl as chambermaid; is willing to assist with waiting or do plain sewing; good references from present employer. 78 Irving Place.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting or washing; in a private family; five years' reference. 527 West 44th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and assist with waiting; good reference. 908 6th Av., between 56th and 56th Sts., florist's; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young Protestant girl in private family as chambermaid; good references. Call, between 10 and 1 o'clock, at 46 West 48th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman; Welsh; Protestant; as chambermaid, waitress, or nurse; city reference. Apply, two days, 243 East 10th St., care Roberts.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent chambermaid; assist with waiting; best city references. J. M. J., 110 West 14th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a girl to do chamberwork and fine washing; good reference. 639 6th Av. and 37th St.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city references. 661 West 30th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid; willing and obliging; first-class city reference. 642 3d Av., third bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; city reference. 128 East 110th St.; ring Clark's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Scotchwoman as chambermaid and seamstress; good references. T. P., 223 East 40th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid and seamstress or parlormaid; has the best of city reference. 35 West 19th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; reference. K. M., Box 343 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; first-class reference. Advertiser, 310 West 40th St., Bell 10.

CHAMBERMAID.—Would assist with sewing; by a North German Protestant; country preferred; wages, $20. D. E., Box 366 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and help with waiting; good city reference; no cards. 437 West 49th St.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By young girl for chamberwork and waiting. Present employer's, 216 East 50th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent girl as chambermaid and waitress; best reference. 431 West 30th St., Sweeney's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid; good city references. 20 Gramercy Park.

CHAMBERMAID.—Good city reference. J. M., Box 352 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—English; experienced; best of city reference. M. D., Box 312 Times, Up Town.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to secure a place for a faithful young woman; a first-class chambermaid; four years' and a half reference. Present employer's, 7 East 72d St., between 10 and 12.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable woman as chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting or do plain sewing; good city reference. M. B., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By neat, tidy young girl; first-class references; willing and obliging; moderate wages; city or country. 124 East 41st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to find a place for young girl as chambermaid and to assist with children or waiting; five years' city reference. 39 East 68th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady desires to find a situation for a faithful chambermaid and waitress, whom she can recomend. 245 West 76th St., from 9 till 2.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and to do sewing, or as parlormaid; good city reference. A. M. F., Box 404 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl; or would go as waitress; thoroughly understands her business; best references. L. S., Box 261 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and sewing; never lived out before; willing and obliging; well recommended. 1,298 3d Av.; ring Dowling's bell.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a French girl as chambermaid or seamstress in private family. Miss Renee, 142 West 4th St., basement.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private American family; three years' reference. 220 East 89th St.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By an experienced girl as chambermaid and wait on lady or children; good plain sewing; best reference. Call, two days, at 216 East 45th St.; ring bell twice.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a reliable young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; best city reference. 452 West 58th St., first floor; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable young American girl as chambermaid and to assist waitress in small private family; reference. 1,188 3d Av., first floor.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—By a lady as useful companion or mother's assistant; able to fill almost any capacity; has had ten years' experience with both old and young people; excellent references from abroad and here; would travel; compensation moderate. English, Box 344 Times, Up Town.

Cooks.

COOK.—By young Swedish girl as first-class cook; thoroughly competent in all branches; makes large dinners; lunch parties; in private family where kitchenmaid is kept; highly recommended. Anderson, 227 East 69th St.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two competent Swedish girls together; one as good cook and do coarse washing, the other as chambermaid and waitress; small private family; good city references. 446 East 89th St., first floor.

COOK – HOUSEWORK. – By two respectable girls; one to do cooking, other to do general housework and waiting in a small private family; seven years' references. 1,022 Lexington Av., present employer's; Wednesday.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two young girls; would like to go together, one as cook and laundress, the other as chambermaid and waitress; have first-class city references. 189 East 33d St.

COOK.—First-class; expert in getting up lunches and dinner parties; would do coarse washing; with or without kitchenmaid; city or country; references. 306 6th Av.

COOK.—By a competent girl as good family cook and baker; private family; will do plain washing if required; understands her business; city reference. C. C., Box 377 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By excellent family cook; soups, meats, desserts, bread, and pastry; willing to do coarse washing; best city reference. W. B., Box 311 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent girl as first-class cook; understands soups, meats, desserts, side dishes; good baker; city or country; written and personal reference. 45 West 45th St.

COOK.—By a young Protestant woman as first-class cook; understands all branches of French and English cooking; four years' best city references; city or country. 104 7th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; in private family; do coarse washing if required; excellent city reference. 224 West 32d St.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as cook in American family; competent and reliable; first-class reference from last place. 111 West 53d St.; ring O'Reilly's bell.

COOK. – By respectable, middle-aged German woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer for small family or elderly couple. 241 West 42d St., present employer's.

COOK.—By a very fine cook in private family; thoroughly understands her business; with or without kitchenmaid; city reference. J. M., Box 265 Times, Up Town.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable Protestant woman as cook and laundress in small private family; good city references. 241 West 30th St.; ring twice.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in private family where kitchenmaid is kept or assistance given; best city references from last employer. M. J., Box 385 Times, Up Town.

COOK, &c.—By a young woman to cook, wash, and iron in small private family or do housework; willing and obliging; excellent city reference; city or country. 156 West 28th St., Room 1.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman as plain cook, washer, and ironer in small private family; flat preferred; best references. 321 East 32d St., first floor.

COOK.—By young girl as good cook; is willing to assist with washing; best city reference; wages, $20. D. C., care of Mrs. Owens, 68 West 101st St.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook in private family; understands her business thoroughly; excellent baker; best city reference; wages, $25. 326 East 33d St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook and laundress; understands all kinds of cooking; good reference. 116 East 63d St. Housekeeper.

COOK, &c.—By a young girl as cook, washer, and ironer in a small private family; good reference. 242 East 27th St.; ring bell four times.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook for country; will assist with washing. 216 West 30th St., near 8th Av.; two flights up.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook for lunch and dinner parties, or by the day in private families. Mrs. Skoghund, 152 East 27th St.

COOK.—Reliable young woman as good cook and laundress in city; good bread and biscuit maker; best city reference. 224 East 29th St.

COOK.—By a young girl as cook in a private family; good city reference. Call, two days, at 167 East 38th St.

COOK, &c.—By Protestant young woman as cook and to wash and iron; good references. 252 West 41st St., Room 13.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook in private family; good city references. 208 East 25th St., two days; ring janitor's bell.

COOK.—By young girl; can do all kinds of cooking, baking, soups, desserts; no washing; in private family; references. 1,142 2d Av.

COOK.—By young girl as cook, with or without washing; best city references. 70 West 33d St.; Mrs. Smith's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook; understands her business; best of city personal references. M. L., Box 262 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By competent girl as first-class cook; by day or week; in private family; good city reference. A. M. S., Box 257 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent woman as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; the best of city reference. Cook, 244 West 36th St.

COOK.—By a competent cook in a small private family; best city references. M. A., Box 365 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By respectable, steady woman as good cook and assist in laundry; small private family; ten years' city reference. 261 West 19th St.

COOK.—By a young Danish woman as first-class cook; has friend first-class laundress; references. 223 East 59th St., one flight.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; best city reference; is a Protestant. M. M., Box 374 Times, Up Town.

COOK, WASH, AND IRON.—By respectable young woman in private family; willing and obliging; good city reference. 252 West 47th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; best city reference. 147 East 32d St., second bell.

COOK.—By respectable middle-aged woman; good cook and laundress; work by the day. 205 West 47th St.; ring O'Kane's bell.

COOK.—By a German Protestant as good cook; do washing; city or country; good city reference from last place. 320 East 26th St., Room 10.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two young girls; one as cook, the other as waitress; together; best reference. M. C., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a German girl as cook in small American family; city reference. 343 3d Av.; ring Auffurth's bell.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By a neat, tidy North of Ireland Protestant girl; first-class reference. 174 East 41st St.

COOK.—By a young Swedish girl as good cook in a small private American family; no washing; highly recommended. Anderson, 227 East 67th St.

COOK.—By first-class French cook in private family; best city reference; wages, $35. 166 East 82d St.

COOK.—First-class; understands all kinds fine cooking; good baker; good city reference; lady can be seen. B., Box 284 Times, Up Town.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—Best city reference. J. S., Box 406 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a most competent, reliable woman as cook; very best reference. 850 9th Av.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a woman; first-class cook; understands all kinds soups, meats, entrees, game, boning, larding; capable of cooking nice company dinners; good baker; bread, cake, pastry; all kinds ice creams, water ices; best city references. Kate Murphy, 111 West 15th St., rear.

COOK.—First-class; long experience in private family; thoroughly understands all kinds of soups, meats, entrees, game, and desserts; first-class city references. J. M., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By respectable woman as excellent family cook; soups, meats, desserts, bread, and pastry; some coarse washing if required; excellent city reference. L. B., Box 373 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young North of Ireland woman; first class; thoroughly understands French and American cooking; good pastry and bread baker; first-class city reference; wages, $30 to $35. 5 East 56th St.

COOK.—By thoroughly good French cook in private family; thoroughly understands all her duties in all branches; willing and obliging; first-class city references. Celestine, 241 West 36th St.

COOK.—First-class; thoroughly understands all branches of cooking; bread, biscuit, and all kinds of soups and desserts; best city reference; no cards. J. Kelly, 221 East 35th St., rear.

COOK.—By an experienced German cook; understands her business thoroughly; reference from last place. Mary Ohrenberger, 180 Throop Av., Brooklyn, bakery.

COOK.—By a thorough English cook in all kinds of French cooking; can take a chef's place; has best of personal city reference. 113 West 33d St.; no cards.

COOK.—By first-class French cook in private family; understands her business in all branches; where kitchenmaid is kept. J. B., Box 299 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook in private family; is fully competent in all her duties; do little coarse washing if required; excellent city reference. 111 East 53d St.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two respectable girls, to go together, to do the work in a small private family; good city reference from last employer. 223 West 35th St.

COOK.—By a young Protestant woman as first-class cook; understands all branches of French and English cooking; four years' best city references; city or country. 104 7th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By Englishwoman; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; where kitchenmaid is kept; city reference. Present employer's, 196 Madison Av. A. R.

COOK.—By good cook in private family; understands all kinds of baking and cooking; best city references. 1,113 Park Av.; ring the gong bell.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook in private family; understands her business thoroughly; excellent baker; best city reference; wages, $25. 206 East 59th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; best city references from last place. 150 West 50th St., near Broadway; ring front door bell.

COOK.—By first-class French cook in private family; understands her business in all branches; where kitchenmaid is kept. J. B., Box 299 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young German; first-class; understands French, German, and English cooking in all their branches; best references. 160 East 34th St., between 3d and Lexington Avs.

COOK.—By girl to cook, wash, and iron; good city reference. 589 3d Av., second floor.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent woman to go out by the day; understands all kinds of housework; best city reference. 215 East 30th St., second floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By a colored woman; washing at home; ladies' or gentlemen's; or day's work. L. C., 133 West 30th St., first floor, left side, rear house.

DAY'S WORK.—By a reliable Swedish woman to do work by the day washing and ironing or take washing home. 302 East 29th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By day or week; understands all machines; first-class skirt hand; terms, $1 per day; reference. M. M., 113 West 15th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker; work by the day or would fit at lady's residence; finish at home. Dressmaker, 67 West 36th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Dressmaker would like a few more customers by the day; best city reference; terms, $2.50. 264 West End Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class cutter and fitter, to go out by day or take work home; latest styles guaranteed. Mentons, 218 East 41st St.

DRESSMAKER.—By the day; good skirtmaker; will also fix over dresses and alter; very neat sewer. Davis, 463 8th Av.

SEAL SACQUES REDYED, REPAIRED, OR made into fashionable capes. Mrs. Barker, 114 West 39th St.; 17 years with George Smith, London, and Gunther's Son's, 5th Av.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—German; speaks perfect French and English; good seamstress; fine needleworker; or as maid to growing children; first-class references. 165 East 34th St., between 3d and Lexington Avs.

GOVERNESS.—Perfect in French, English, and German; good in music; very best references. Call, 2 to 4 afternoon, at 399 6th Av., store.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By English-trained teacher, Protestant, as nursery governess; thoroughly experienced in the care of children, of whom she would take entire charge; will sew. G. B., Box 348 Times, Up Town.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a refined, experienced, middle-aged German; entire charge of growing children; good sewer; speaks German, French, and English; highest references. G. B., Box 361 Times, Up Town.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By experienced, well-educated French Protestant; entire charge of children; good sewer; speaks no English; good reference. C., 260 West 37th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By an educated English Protestant as housekeeper; thoroughly understands the care of children and management of servants. M. D., Box 347 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By an elderly person as housekeeper, or with an elderly family; has been in employ of last family for one year. For references, call or address 241 West 42d St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By Protestant, middle-aged woman, to assist in light housework; good cook; or would take care of a baby; good home; small wages. 72 West 98th St., third floor; ring Manion's bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable girl to do general housework; good plain cook, washer and ironer. Call, for two days, at 349 East 60th St., grocery.

HOUSEWORK.—By a neat, tidy girl; first-class references; good plain cook, washer, and ironer; willing and obliging; moderate wages; city or country. 124 East 41st St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young girl as lady's maid and seamstress; understands dressmaking; can take full charge of lady's wardrobe; good packer and traveler; has traveled abroad; six years' best city reference. M. F., Box 316 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By an experienced French maid; good dressmaker, hairdresser, first-class seamstress; take good care of lady's wardrobe; willing and obliging; best city reference. L. C., Box 364 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a refined and experienced Norwegian as lady's maid or companion for invalid or as attendant to elderly lady; perfectly competent; has experience in sickness; best of references. W. B., Box 330 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent French maid, just returned from Europe; seamstress, hairdresser, dressmaker; does not take care of children; best of city references. M. M., French dyeing store, 668 6th Av., near 39th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French Protestant person as lady's maid; good seamstress; can take full charge of young baby; best city reference. 144 East 19th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French Swiss Protestant person as lady's maid, dressmaker, and seamstress for grown ladies, or seamstress. L. J., care of Mrs. Meyer, 244 West 22d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Swiss Protestant young woman to one lady; thoroughly competent; best city reference. Advertiser, care of Faulkner, 765 6th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; thoroughly competent hairdresser; good seamstress and packer; to travel with a lady. Box A. M., 1,338 3d Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By a capable, trustworthy person as lady's maid; perfectly able to take charge of lady's wardrobe; can dress hair; Protestant; best references. C. O., Box 329 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class French maid; competent in all her duties; fine sewer and hairdresser; best city reference. M. P., Box 278 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class French maid; competent in all her duties; fine sewer and hairdresser; best city reference. Address, two days, M. P., Box 278 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—German; speaks English and French; first-class hairdresser and dressmaker; accustomed to travel; city reference. B. G., Box 396 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By middle-aged French Parisienne; good packer and traveler; willing and obliging; good city reference. French, 158 West 28th St., candy store.

LADY'S MAID.—By French Swiss Protestant young woman, (for one lady;) very competent; best city reference. 765 6th Av., care of Faulkner.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—First-class in all kinds of sewing; willing to be useful in other duties; best city reference. 108 West 33d St.

LADY'S MAID.—Parisian; understands hairdressing and dressmaking. Cecile, 158 West 21st St.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS. — By a Swedish girl; first-class city reference; wages, $20 to $25. E. G., Times Agency, 162 East 23d St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Lady's Maids.

MAID.—By respectable German girl as maid; excellent seamstress; or as maid to grown children; would assist with light chamberwork; best of city references. A. H., Box 297 Times, Up Town.

MAID, &c.—By a highly-respectable person as maid and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; best city reference. 180 West 83d St.; Donohue's bell.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—French; good dressmaker; more sewing than waiting preferred; first-class city references. L. M., Box 353 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a respectable young girl as maid and dressmaker; no objection to light chamberwork; best city reference. Call, between 1 and 3, at 26 West 50th St., present employer's.

MAID.—By experienced woman to elderly or invalid lady; good seamstress; best of city references. 255 East 72d St., first bell, top flat.

MAID.—By respectable French girl; as maid and seamstress for a lady or grown up children. M. T., 136 West 29th St., care of Mme. Baeri.

MAID.—By Swiss German as maid and seamstress; city reference. 155 East 33d St.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Would do other light work; can be seen Thursday. 28 5th Av.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Or wait on a delicate lady; good reference. 217 West 21st St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By neat young woman as laundress, to go out by the day or month; willing to do chamberwork and assist with waiting; good reference. 231 East 28th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress and chambermaid; large family preferred; city or country; reference; private family only. M. A., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress in private family; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference. G. L., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS. — By an experienced woman as laundress; thoroughly understands her work; best personal city reference. 263 West 30th St., one flight, front.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; excellent shirt and cuff ironer; two years' best city reference; present employer can be seen. E. L., 344 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress to go out by the day or take washing home; can give first of week; best city reference. 206 East 63d St.; ring three times.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as laundress; or would assist with chamberwork; in a small private family; good city reference. Call, for two days, at 113 East 22d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork; city references. Magner, 351 East 52d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as excellent laundress in a private family; first- class city reference. 445 West 49th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman to go out by the day as first-class laundress; best reference. 414 West 42d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in private family; best reference. 103 East 54th St.; ring second bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as first-class laundress; best city reference. B. S., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as first-class laundress; best reference. 251 West 38d St., two days; Hurley's bell.

LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl in a private family; first-class city reference; no cards. M. S., Box 389 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as first-class laundress; best city reference. M. C., Box 351 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent woman as laundress in small family; best reference. A. N., 254 8th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as competent laundress in private family; reference from present employer. M. M., 178 East 89th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as first-class laundress in small private family; best city reference; no cards. 323 East 39th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress in a private family; first-class city reference. 152 East 52d St., fourth bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress; highest city reference. 208 East 38th St.; ring Barker's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; with best city references. 202 East 48th St.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By experienced infant's nurse, or to small children; by a German-American middle-aged woman; city reference. Nurse, care of C. M. A., 466 4th Av.

NURSE.—By a competent young woman; American; as nurse or maid to growing children; good sewer; can operate machine; willing and obliging; would travel; best city reference. C. A. M., Box 379 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By first-class, experienced infant's nurse where entire charge is required; thoroughly understands bringing up on bottle; very best city reference. Address, stating wages, K. J. M., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By an experienced German woman as nurse; capable of taking care of an infant from birth; also understands bottle babies; best city reference from last employer. Call, for two days, at 909 6th Av.; ring second bell.

NURSE.—By thoroughly-competent infant's or child's nurse; an Englishwoman, who speaks Parisian French; no objection to travel or go to Europe; take entire charge and bring up on bottle. E. C., Box 310 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By highly-recommended Scotch girl as nurse for children or maid to elderly people; good seamstress; thoroughly trustworthy and reliable; five years' best references. Scotch Girl, Box 400 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly-experienced infant's nurse; full care from birth; well trained in bottle feeding and all foods; would relieve mothers of care; best city reference. M. M., Box 291 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a competent young woman; American; as nurse or maid to growing children; good sewer; can operate machine; willing and obliging; would travel; best city reference. C. A. M., Box 379 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a respectable woman as infant's nurse; from birth; willing and obliging; four years' city reference from last place. 972 6th Av.; ring three times.

NURSE.—By North German as nurse to growing children; speaks English; is a good seamstress; three and a half years' city reference. F. K., 529 6th Av., third floor.

NURSE.—A lady would like to place a nurse and seamstress, whom she can highly recommend. Apply to present employer's, Wednesday, between 10 and 5, 102 East 26th St.

NURSE. — By a mide-aged German woman, speaking French and English, as nurse for a baby; excellent references. A. G., Box 349 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly-competent infant's nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth or young children; willing and obliging; best city reference. J. K., Box 357 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly-reliable infant's nurse; full charge; bottle baby preferred; patient; trustworthy; best city reference. M. J. C., Box 339 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a respectable woman as infant's nurse; thoroughly competent; take entire charge; willing and obliging; four years' city reference from last place. 972 6th Av.; ring three times.

NURSE.—By an experienced young woman; capable of taking entire charge of infant from birth or small children; best personal reference. B., Box 373 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By an experienced nurse to baby or grown children; city or country; would do chamberwork or sewing; best city reference. 233 East 28th St., one flight.

NURSE. — French; just arrived from France; speaks only French; can take full charge of children; best reference can be given. G. M., 162 West 32d St.

NURSE.—By a middle-aged French nurse to take full charge of young children, having long experience; very best reference. 348 Pulaski St., Brooklyn; no cards.

NURSE.—By a woman; thoroughly-competent infant's nurse; take entire charge at night; bring up on bottle; would travel; best city reference; sews nicely. N. E., Box 300 Times, Up Town.

NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat, tidy young girl; first-class references; willing and obliging; moderate wages; city or country. 124 East 41st St.

NURSE.—By a French girl as nurse or lady's maid; good seamstress; reference. M. F., 240 West 32d St.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—By highly-recommended American Protestant, for infant or grown children; good city reference. 9 West 58th St.

NURSE.—By a competent nurse to take charge of infant or grown-up children; highly recommended. 208 East 38th St.; ring Barker's bell.

NURSE.—By an American girl as nurse; willing to assist in light chamberwork; best of city reference. 211 East 41st St.

NURSE. — By an experienced infant's nurse; thoroughly understands the care of a baby; has best city references. 100 West 28th St.

NURSE.—By an experienced middle-aged woman as infant's or child's nurse; city reference. 11 East 24th St.

NURSE.—By French-Swiss Protestant as nurse in private family; best reference. Mrs. Orelli, 227 East 29th St.

NURSE.—By a young girl as nurse to grown children in private family; reference. 201 East 21st St., care of Mrs. O'Connor.

NURSE.—To child or children; Protestant; experienced; good references; state wages. Nurse, 152 6th Av.

NURSE.—By an experienced nurse; would like a place with a private invalid; first-class reference Advertiser, 165 West 11th St.

NURSE.—By a young girl, lately landed, as nurse. 155 West 50th St.

NURSE.—English or German; good reference; to travel; $20. Travel, Box 350 Times, Up Town.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent seamstress; understands dressmaking and family sewing; $1 per day; good references. B. T., Box 375 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable girl as seamstress and take care of growing children or assist with chamberwork; best city references. F. A., 800 6th Av., third floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—By the day or month; a good operator. 151 East 43d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By young woman as experienced waitress; understands care of silver and makes all kinds of salads; private family; city or country; good city reference. O. A., Box 371 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a North of Ireland Protestant girl in a small private family; capable of filling butler's place; best city references. J. J., Box 313 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—First-class; in private family; understands the care of silver; makes all kinds of salads; has first-class personal references. M. A., Box 345 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a young girl as waitress; willing to assist with chamber work. Thursday, from 11 until 1, present employer's, 21 West 53d St.

WAITRESS.—By an experienced Protestant young woman in a small private family; three years' reference from last place. 40 West 10th St.; no cards.

WAITRESS.—By a respectable Protestant girl, lately landed, to do waiting and assist with chamberwork in small private family. Call at her sister's employer's, 31 Madison Av.

WAITRESS.—By a competent young girl as waitress or assist with chamberwork in a good private family; good city reference. 402 East 53d St.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress; is first-class; can take a butler's place. W. K., 235 West 71st St.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in a private family; can fill a butler's place; has best city reference. 104 West 53d St., first floor.

WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl as waitress in a private family; good references. 37 East 64th St.; no cards.

WAITRESS.—By respectable girl as waitress or chambermaid in private family; city reference. 109 West 80th St.; Mathews's bell.

WAITRESS.—First-class; in private family; can take full charge of dining room; Protestant; best city reference. 210 East 57th St., second bell.

WAITRESS.—By Protestant girl as first-class waitress in small private family; good city reference. E. M., Box 350 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By English trained waitress; capable of taking butler's place; wages, $25. 221 West 35th St., Bell 3.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress in a private family; best of city reference. M. M., Box 358 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress, (North German,) with best references; American family preferred. C., 1,052 3d Av.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class Protestant waitress in private family; good city reference. L. L., Box 375 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as waitress; fully competent; best of personal reference. 109 West 80th St.; two days; no cards.

WAITRESS.—By a young, experienced girl, who has good reference. 36 East 40th St.

WAITRESS.—By a girl as first-class waitress in private family; city reference. 326 East 36th St.

WAITRESS.—Competent Protestant; with good city references. 54 West 47th St., from 10 to 12.

Washing.

WASHING, &c.—By reliable woman to do washing and ironing by day, or housecleaning. Mrs. Campion, 238 3d Av., three flights, back.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENDANT.—As attendant on invalid lady; by experienced, middle-aged Swede; best references. Lotten, Box 354 Times, Up Town.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl as kitchenmaid; first-class city reference. 6 East 55th St., from 10 to 3 P. M.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young Swedish girl as kitchenmaid in a good family. A., Box 200 Times.

PARLORMAID OR CHAMBERMAID. — By a competent Protestant young woman; best city references. 262 Madison Av., last employer's.

STENOGRAPHIC GRADUATE, WELL POSTED, would accept very low figure in order to get started. 60 Centre St., Orange, N. J.

USEFUL COMPANION AND THOROUGH Housekeeper for Invalid Lady or Gentleman.—Conscientious in discharge of all duties; accustomed to institutional duties; unquestionable reference. Sparling, Box 253 Times, Up Town.

YOUNG LADY, EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHER, typewritist, and office assistant, desires position; excellent city reference. Stenographer, 244 West 36th St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER, WAITER, OR VALET.—In private American family; by Frenchman; thoroughly competent; can cook and keep house for gentlemen; willing and obliging; understands furnaces; city or country; best city references. Louis, 877 6th Av., top floor.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—By a young man, with strictly temperate habits; is a thoroughly-competent in-door servant; city or country; good references from last employer. O. Q., care Mrs. Halton, 323 East 36th St.

BUTLER AND VALET.—Single handed; by Englishman; age, 24; Protestant; has lived with first-class European families; would like to go to Washington; highly recommended. S. S., Box 383 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER OR VALET.—By a young Swiss; speaks French, German, and English; also willing to travel; best of references from Paris and New-York families. F. Gassler, 231 West 99th St.

BUT

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Offerings in the Auction Room Yesterday and To-day.

At the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, in the Trinity Building, yesterday, Messrs. Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold, for $20,000, to John D. Lohman, under foreclosure, the plot of lots fronting the northwest junction of Emerson Street and Prescott Avenue, 354.7 on avenue, 477.1 on street, and 707.10 in rear, the lots varying from 25 feet front to 93.2, and in depth from 153.2 to 215.3.

Mr. William Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, for $13,500, to A. Cameron, the plot at southwest corner of Pleasant Avenue (Avenue A) and One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 75.7½ by 74.

The sale, by Messrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., of 112 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, was adjourned for a week.

Mr. Edwin J. Kastenhuber, who has done much for Bloomfield (N. J.) property, has bought the Gemmon place, and another plot on Maple Avenue, in that suburb, with a view to cutting up the property into building lots.

The auction sales scheduled for to-day, at 111 Broadway, are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer, foreclosure sale, Nicholas Schloeder, referee, 229 and 231 West Forty-second Street, north side, 400 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 37.6 by 100.5, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $6,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sales, Michael J. Mulqueen, referee, 645 and 647 East Thirteenth Street, north side, 88.6 feet east of Avenue C, each 27 by 103.3, two five-story brick tenements. Due on judgments on each, $4,500; on prior mortgages, $20,000.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Richard M. Henry, referee, 419 to 425 West Thirteenth Street, north side, 275 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 100 by 103.1½, three-story brick stables, &c. Due on judgment, $13,600.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Francis A. Dugro, referee, one-sixth interest, subject to a life estate, in the northwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Thirtieth Street, plot, hatchet-shaped, 30 feet front on avenue by 144 deep on street by 99.6 by 100 by 99.6 by 41.5. On avenue is four-story brownstone building; on street, two-story brick. Due on judgment, $11,500.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, referee, 164 and 166 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 151 feet west of Third Avenue, 53.5 by 99.11, one and three story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, $920; on prior mortgage, $2,500.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph H. Sumner, referee, 217 Henry Street, north side, 95 feet east of Clinton Street, 23.6 by 87.6, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $21,000.

New Buildings and Alterations.

In the Building Department, yesterday, William Sherwood filed plans for the erection of a five-story brick dwelling, 28 by 79, to be occupied by ten families, on the south side of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, 175 feet west of Elton Avenue, $14,000.

By Margaret Shanles, alteration to a three-story brick dwelling, 27 by 60, at 600 Third Avenue, northeast corner of Thirty-ninth Street, $1,000.

By the executors of the estate of Voisol, alterations to a one-story factory building, 60 by 57, on the north side of Forty-fifth Street, 236 feet east of First Avenue, $12,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Oct. 11.

John St, n s, 21 ft s e of Dutch St, 21x80; William D. Barnes to Edwin M. Barnes and others.....$10
East 12th St, 334; Michael Lang and another to Max Herzfelder.....1
Delancey St, 306; Adolph Gross and others to Joseph Eckert.....36,750
East 10th St, 19; Henry Iden, Jr., and another to Henry Iden.....1
Stanton St, 116; Franz Kuhl and another to David Goldberg.....22,075
30th St, n s, 100 ft w of 9th Av, 75x123.4x irregular and other property; Eliza O'Reilly to Thomas A. Maitland.....50,000
17th St, n s, Lot 60, map of C. T. Williams; William J. Costigan to George M. Kennedy.....15,500
17th St, n s, Lot 60, map of C. T. Williams; George M. Kennedy and another, executors, to William J. Costigan.....15,500
22d St, West, 59; Jacob A. Stroh to James Mc. Creery.....66,000
Amsterdam Av, w s of 50th st, 25x100; Sophia Oppenheimer to Katharina Cook.....31,500
West 82d St, 6; Oscar Ehlers to Hattie Rodman.....1
82d St, n s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 22.4x100; Sigmund Sobeahein to David Minsky.....1
Madison Av, 827; Julius Lippman and another to August Belmont.....92,500
82d St, s s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 22.4x100; David Minsky to Jacob E. Solomon.....15,000
57th St, n s, 230 ft w of 1st Av, 20x104; Henry Dahlman to Emma Dahlman, trustee.....1
55th St, s s, 241 ft e of 6th Av, 25x100.5; Helen Densmore to Elizabeth D. Gallatin.....40,500
85th St, n s, 185 ft w of 4th Av, 25x100.2; Isaac Untermyer and another to H. Guggenheimer.....1
75th St, s s, 199.2 ft w of 2d Av, 20.1x102; Abram Kling to Jennie Van Gelder.....10,000
113th St, s s, 136 ft e of Morningside Av, 18x100.11; William Bogart and another to Charles F. White.....1
113th St, s s, 142 ft w of Manhattan Av, 18x100; William Bogart and another to Charles F. White.....1
Same property; Charles F. White and another to Emma B. Richardson.....1
116th St, s s, 150 ft e of Morningside Av, 18x100.11; Charles F. White to Emma Richardson.....1
107th St, s s, 75 ft e of 9th av, 25x100.11; Sarah E. Underhill to Emma Rosenbluth.....1
145th st, n s, 225 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Thomas F. Coleman, executor, to Nellie Perrina.....1
Lots 10, 11, 14, 15, 18, 19, 22, 23, and 26, map of building lots of Andrew Finlay, Morrisania; Archibald B. Livingston to J. R. Brown.....1
Perry Av, w s, 175 ft n of Holt Place, 25x115; Robert N. Quinn to Kate McDermott.....600
Fort Independence St, w s; Thomas J. Loughlin to Sarah C. Loughlin.....850
Lots 226 to 236, map of R. K. Willard, Woodlawn Heights; Louis P. Bayard to John G. Southwick.....3,500
Mosholu Av, e s, adjoining land of H. F. Ohlmeyer, 572x irregular, 24th Ward; Thomas E. Thom and others to Edwin Thom.....1,000

Recorded Mortgages.

Blair, Robert, and others to Board of Church Extension of United Presbyterian Church of North America; 2d Av, s e corner of 119th St, 9 months.....$1,000
Christie, David, and wife to J. McWilliam; s s of 90th st, e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year.....7,200
Ekert, Joseph, to Adolph Grose and another; n s of Delancey St, e of Lewis St, instalments.....2,800
Goldberg, David, to Henrietta Adler and another; n s of Stanton st, w of Essex St, 1 year.....1,000
Same to Franz Kuhl and another; n s of Stanton st, w of Essex St, 5 years.....6,000
Gudewill, Rudolph H. E., to Louis Josephthal and another; Park Av, s e corner of 62d St, 3 years.....2,000
Hayden, Charlotte M., to C. R. Appleton; Lot 32, map of Morrisania, 3 years.....1,000
Juillard, Helen C., and another to Merchants' Club; n s of Eaight St, w of Variok St, 1 year.....100,000
Jacob & Skinner Realty Company to the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church; w s of 10th Av, n of 76th st, 1 year.....16,000
Manjiere, Nicholas, and wife to Henry De F. Weeks; w s of Mulberry st, n of Broome St, 3 years.....6,000
Richardson, Emma B., to C. F. White; s s of 113th st, w of Manhattan St, 1 year, (two mortgages).....1,000
Shipman, Herbert A., and others to J. F. Steeves; n s of 168th st, e of Webster Av, 1 year.....6,000
Stewart, Matthew, and wife to Ambrose Olwit; n s of 170th St, w of Franklin Av, 2 years.....2,000
Southwick, John G., and wife to Joseph C. Schrader; block 3d and 4th Avs, 2d and 3d Sts, and Mile Square Road, 3 years.....1,500
Woods, Thomas, and wife to Rose Moebache; Lawrence St, n w of corner 10th Av, 5 years.....15,000
Ward, Olivia S., and another to Mary A. P. Gordon; s s of 17th St, e of 6th Av, 4 years.....5,000
Wolf, Jacob, to Joseph Wolf; e s of 3d Av, n of 80th St, 5 years.....2,250

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

Broome St, 159; Yellow Pine Company against David Beck, owner; Harris Grobert, contractor.....$10
Manhattan St, 2, 4, and 6; Leonard G. Preusch against Joseph Greenwald, owner; Weiderman & Rosenborn, contractors.....878
131st St and West End Boulevard, s w corner; Wilson, Adams & Co. against William Riedell, owner and contractor.....4,413
59th St, s s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 50 ft front; P. W. Nickerson Company against Bloomingdale Brothers, owners; Canda & Kane, sub-contractors, and John H. Parker, contractor.....324
59th St, s s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 50 feet front; same against same.....324
Monroe St, 34, also 39 Hamilton St; Charles Molten against Henry G. Allen, owner; Samuel Huxford, contractor.....446
149th St, w s, 350 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50 ft front; John Feehan against Andrew T. Judge, owner and contractor.....1,125
142d St and Boulevard, s e corner; same against same.....850
133d St, s s, 275 ft w of 10th Av, 175x100; Mann & Taylor against L. O'Brien, owner; Louis Roller, contractor.....152
122d St and 8t. Nicholas Av, s w corner; same against William Koenig, owner; same contractor.....55
83d St, West, 84; Peter J. Brennan against Simpson Company, owners and contractors.....1,308
Broadway and 35th St, n w corner; John Mehrtens against Hyde & Behman, lessees; Fred Kettler, contractor.....56
University Place, 69 and 70; Price & Carl against Mrs. Buck, owner; Martin J. Haskett, contractor.....55
Monroe St, 34; John Schubsack against Belle P. Huxford, owner; S. H. Huxford, contractor.....762
Anthony Av, e s, 40.7 ft s of 176th St, 25x100; Henry H. Meise against Herman Masche, owner and contractor.....72
East Houston St, 443; Yellow Pine Company against David Frankel, owner; Weiderman & Rosenborn, contractors.....775

City Real Estate for Sale.

63D ST., CLOSE TO 5TH AV.—Four-story high-Stoop dwelling for sale; low figure; owner going abroad. Permit and particulars only from ALFRED E. MARLING, 64 Cedar St., Sole Agent.

SALE BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.—Desirable 4-story house with extension on 38th St., near 6th Av.; 22x98.9. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 111 Broadway.

City Real Estate for Sale.

INSURE YOUR TITLE.

An abstract is worthless as a protection.

It is a mere opinion based on such facts as the examiner has happened to learn relating to the title.

3.

It is what most of the purchasers from the late B. R., the eccentric millionaire, obtained when they bought property from him or from those to whom he had sold. Now a person calling herself his widow has begun an action to establish her dower right in all the property which he had sold, because he delivered deeds of it as an unmarried man, without her signature.

B. died in 1889. This company insured the title of the purchaser of one of the pieces of land which B. had so conveyed, and is defending the suit against him, at its own expense, and will pay the judgment if any is obtained. The other purchasers are defending their suits at their own expense, and will have to pay the judgments out of their own pockets if any are recovered.

TITLE GUARANTEE and TRUST Co

Offices { 55 Liberty St., N. Y. / N. E. corner 58th St. & 7th Av., N.Y. / 26 Court St., Brooklyn.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $2,701,048.

BOND and MORTGAGE GUARANTEE Co.

Offices { 55 Liberty St., N. Y. / N.E. corner 58th St. & 7th Av.,N.Y. / 26 Court St., Brooklyn.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1 113 169.

Guarantees the payment of Bonds and Mortgages on real estate in New-York and Kings Counties.

Offers to investors choice mortgage investments, with payment guaranteed by it.

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Real Estate Insurance

KASTENHUBER

58 WARREN ST., N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE BEST BUILDING LOT IN Bloomfield, N. J., very cheap.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN THE BEST PART OF Montclair; price low; terms easy.

FOR SALE—MONTCLAIR, N. J., HOUSE, 8 rooms, $2,500; house, 7 rooms, barn, all improvements, $3,700. KASTENHUBER, 58 Warren St.

100 SUBURBAN HOMES AT $1,050 TO $25,000. KASTENHUBER, 58 Warren St.

IF YOU HAVE A FLAT OR A STORE TO LET in New-York, Brooklyn, or Jersey City, communicate with KASTENHUBER, 58 Warren St.

MANSIONS FOR SALE OR TO LET—Within 4 to 8 minutes' walk of station; 45 minutes to New-York. KASTENHUBER, 58 Warren St.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE TENEMENT Houses on 84 Av., New-York City. KASTENHUBER, 58 Warren St., New-York, or Box 214, Bloomfield.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST., ASTOR BUILDING.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

A—A RARE CHANCE FOR A FAMILY OF Good Social Standing.—I shall give away free a fine building plot in the most desirable location to a respectable party who will at once build a nice home on my new place, city improvements, which I intend to make of the finest suburb within 30 minutes to city on a leading railroad; money will be furnished to build. Post Office Box 2,469, New-York City.

Real Estate at Auction.

W. E. TAYLOR, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE AT PALISADES PARK.

AUCTION TUESDAY, Oct. 17, 2 P. M.

By order of A. Fred Silverstone, Assignee.

ON THE PREMISES AT PALISADES PARK, 50 IMPROVED and CHOICE BUILDING SITES, hitherto reserved from sale on account of their elegant location and prospective value, but now offered to meet the necessity of the case for the benefit of creditors. Sale positive and without reservation to the highest bidder. Being only 40 minutes from New-York City Hall, via Erie Ferry, and 45 minutes via West Twenty-third St. Ferry, only 24 minutes by railroad from Jersey City Erie Ferry, with a tenecent commutation rate, (including ferriage,) this is the most comfortably-accessible locality within the suburbs. With a fine depot, express office, Post Office, stores, new schoolhouse, stone sidewalks, water in pipes, sewerage, shade trees, and fine broad avenues, this village offers attractions of an unusual order. Maps and free passes can be had by addressing

BENJAMIN W. HITCHCOCK, 14 Chambers St., New-York.

J. J. GLEASON, Attorney.

JAMES BLEECKER & SON, Auctioneers, will sell TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, AT 12 M., at New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, three-story Apartment House and lot, No. 190 REID Av., BROOKLYN, next to PUTNAM Av., 26x60x26; good ranges and stone washtubs, dumb waiter, marble mantels, cemented cellar, coal and wood bins, stairs and halls carpeted; all in good order; terms easy. Maps at auctioneers', 149 Broadway, New-York.

N. Y. SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNty of New-York.—EFFE V. V. KNOX, plaintiff, against GERTRUDE W. DODD, defendant. —In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 11th day of May, 1893, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 23d day of October, 1893, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Eighty-first Street, distant two hundred and thirty-seven (237) feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Columbus (formerly Ninth) Avenue and Eighty-first Street; running thence southerly, parallel with Columbus (formerly Ninth) Avenue, part of the way through a party wall, one hundred and two (102) feet two (2) inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line nineteen (19) feet; thence northerly, again parallel with Columbus (formerly Ninth) Avenue, part of the way through a party wall, one hundred and two (102) feet two (2) inches to the southerly side of Eighty-first Street; and thence easterly along the southerly side of Eighty-first Street, nineteen (19) feet to the point or place of beginning; said premises are now known as Number 120 West Eighty-first Street, being the same premises conveyed to the said Gertrude W. Dodd by Marie H. Woodward and husband; subject to a first mortgage of twenty thousand dollars and interest.—Dated New-York, 28th September, 1893.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

KNOX & WOODWARD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 52 and 54 William Street, New-York City.

EIGHTY-FIRST STREET.—Supreme Court for the City and County of New-York.—JANE OAKES and WILLIAM A. OAKES as executors of the estate of WILLIAM HUTCHINSON, deceased, plaintiffs, against CARRIE S. KENNEDY and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action, and dated the tenth day of May, 1893, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, on Thursday, the 26th day of October, 1893, at twelve o'clock noon, the mortgaged premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being on the north side of Eighty-first Street, in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of said Eighty-first Street, distant four hundred and fourteen feet and six inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of Ninth Avenue and Eighty-first Street; running thence westerly, along the northerly side of Eighty-first Street, nineteen feet and six inches; thence northerly and parallel with Ninth Avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly and along said centre line of the block and parallel with Eighty-first Street, nineteen feet and six inches; thence southerly, parallel with Ninth Avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the northerly side of Eighty-first Street at the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, Sept. 26th, 1893.

ALEXANDER T. GOODWIN, Referee.

HENRY L. SPRAGUE, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 146 Broadway, New-York City.

Boarders Wanted.

1—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED FLOOR, OR separately; also rooms for gentlemen, with board; references. 34 West 51st St.

21ST ST., 34 EAST.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, with board; families and gentlemen; references.

32D ST., 26 WEST.—Parlor floor, handsomely furnished, for small family; private table; references.

33D ST., 12 EAST, NEAR WALDORF.—Elegant family hotel; suites; private baths; French and American cuisine unexcelled.

37TH ST., WEST, NO. 49.—Two large rooms with board for gentlemen or couple; references.

39TH ST., 45 WEST.—Elegantly-furnished suites and single rooms; superior table; references.

50TH ST., 61 WEST.—Second floor; two large rooms, together or separately, with board; references.

57TH ST., 140 WEST.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, with board; references.

79TH ST., 166 WEST.—Two handsomely-furnished large adjoining rooms to let; board if desired; in private family; private bath; references exchanged. MANNING.

130TH ST., 161 WEST, BLOCK FROM STATion.—Large and single front, sunny rooms in private French family.

434 MADISON AV.—Very desirable third floor front room; large closets; also hall room; references.

EXCEPTIONALLY BEAUTIFUL SECOND-story front room for one or more ladies. 696 Madison Av., near 62d St.

MADISON AV. CORNER, 24 EAST 76TH ST. —Handsome rooms, en suite or singly; appointments strictly first-class.

MADISON AV., 776.—Two handsome large rooms; special arrangements to permanent parties; table and attendance excellent.

Board Wanted.

A BACHELOR WANTS ROOM, WITH BOARD, in private family, between 23d and 29th Sts., east side. Address L. S. V., Box 362 Times, Up Town.

Furnished Rooms.

27 WEST 24TH ST., NEAR MADISON Square.—Second floor; large, handsomely-furnished rooms; private bath; all conveniences; references.

43 WEST 18TH ST.—Handsome apartments; private bath; meals if desired; first-class parties; gentlemen preferred.

62 WEST 46TH ST.—Handsomely-furnished rooms to rent; breakfast if desired.

76TH ST., 65 WEST.—Exceptional bachelor apartments; choice of saloon floors; privacy assured; gas logs in all rooms; tiled bathrooms adjoining; bay windows front; rear overlooks Manhattan Square; table the best; optional references.

105 WEST 47TH ST.—Private family have nicely-furnished desirable rooms for gentlemen, without board; reasonable.

114 COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, BROOKLYN.—Handsome furnished rooms; beautiful location; five minutes' walk from bridge, Fulton, Wall, and Annex Ferries; restaurant and eating houses close at hand; terms moderate.

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Lenox Av., 113th and 114th Sts., (entire block.)
SELECT FAMILY HOTEL.
Coaches in attendance at 116th St. L Station.

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VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS.

The NEW HOTEL, cottages, and the MOST COMPLETE BATH ESTABLISHMENT IN AMERICA will remain open until NOVEMBER or later.

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Reached by the "F. F. V. LIMITED" Express of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, with dining cars. One night's ride from either New-York, Philadelphia, or Cincinnati. Nine hours from Baltimore and eight from Washington.

Full information at C. and O. offices, No. 362 Broadway, New-York; No. 513 and No. 1,421 Pennsylvania Av., Washington; 5th and Walnut Sts., Cincinnati, or address Dr. F. W. CHAPIN, Medical Director, or J. F. CHAMPLIN, Manager, Hot Springs, Bath County, Va.

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ELEGANTLY AND COMPLETELY FURNISHED DWELLING
To let,
Near 5th Av. and below 42d St.
Exclusive and choice neighborhood.
Favorable terms to select party.
For particulars apply to
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

City Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

BALMORAL,

LENOX AV., 113th and 114th Sts., entire block.
SELECT FAMILY HOTEL.
Coaches in attendance at 116th St. L Station.

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KNICKERBOCKER APARTMENTS,
247 5th Av.

Large and elegant apartments, fully furnished, first floor, with large frontage on avenue.

FAMILY GOING ABROAD WILL LET HANDsomely-furnished apartment; unusual chance for any one wishing elegant, refined home. E. MILES, 200 West 57th St.

City Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

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72D ST., BETWEEN PARK AND LEXINGTON AVS.

Family apartment house, with hotel service, recently built, with all modern improvements, electric light, steam heat, &c., high class in all its appointments. Dining room on top floor, with superior table d'hôte. Desirable apartments, furnished or unfurnished. Suites of four to seven rooms, with steam heat, bath, electric light, and service, $600 to $1,200 per annum. RICHARD MEARES.

MASON, 6 EAST 58TH ST.

ELEGANT APARTMENTS TO LET.
Rents reasonable.
Overlook Central Park and Plaza.
Elevator, steam heat, hallboys, &c.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

A.—THE LORING. Rents, $40 to $70

Boulevard and West 74th St., Amsterdam Av. Roomy, light, well-ventilated apartments, with steam heat, mirrors, open fireplaces, door service, &c.; reasonable rents; first-class service; immediate occupancy or Oct. 1. Apply on premises or to J. E. WHITAKER, 278 Boulevard, near W. 74th St.

BALMORAL,

LENOX AV., 113th and 114th Sts., entire block.
SELECT FAMILY HOTEL.
Coaches in attendance at 116th St. L Station.

120 EAST 34TH ST.—Nine rooms and bath; elevator; electric light; liveried servants. Apply on premises.

Apartments To Let—Furnished.

HOTEL
San Remo
Central Park West and 75th St.

A few very desirable apartments to rent from September and October; in the most desirable location in the city; no housekeeping; chamber service, heat, light, and all attendance free; meals served on the American plan at very reasonable prices.

Hotel Renaissance,
43D ST., WEST OF 5TH AV.,
Several apartments, furnished and unfurnished, for rent.

To Let for Business Purposes.

VAN DYKE STUDIOS.

North skylight, north window light, steam heat, elevator until 11 o'clock, hot and cold water, baths, and closets; rents, $360 to $600 per annum; short block from American Fine Art Society Building; immediate possession. Van Dyke Studios, 56th St. and 8th Av.

To Let.

THE PRIVATE STABLE NO. 52 WASHINGton Alley. Apply to E. N. TAILER, 99 Franklin St.

INSTRUCTION ADVERTISEMENTS.

Schools—City.

Young Men and Boys.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.
130TH YEAR.

PREPARES BOYS FOR ALL COLLEGES, SCIENTIFIC SCHOOLS, BUSINESS. PRIMARY DEPARTMENT, GYMNASIUM.
Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

KINDERGARTEN DEPARTMENT OF THE Teachers' College.—A two years' course required; number of students limited; privilege of electing work in ten departments of the college. Applications may be made at once for places in the class beginning September, 1894. For entrance in the present year, application may be made not later than Oct. 20. Circulars sent to applicants.
9 University Place,
New-York City.

MESSRS.
WILSON & KELLOGG'S SCHOOL.
No. 622 FIFTH AVE., near 50th St.
A school of High Grade, preparatory to any college, scientific school, or business. Gymnasium.
A CLASS FOR LITTLE BOYS.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, Founded 1638.
241 AND 243 WEST SEVENTY-SEVENTH ST
Boys prepared for College and for Business. Primary department, Gymnasium, Military drill under U. S. Army officer. Reopens Sept. 28.
L. C. MIGATT, Head Master.

CHAPIN COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
721 Madison Av., (64th St.) 74th year begins Sept 27. Boys fitted for college or business. Well-equipped gymnasium.
Primary department, under careful instruction.
HENRY B. CHAPIN, D. D., Ph. D., Principal.

YALE SCHOOL,
51 WEST 51ST ST.
Prepares for all colleges and for business.
WM. C. READIO. L. E. BROWN.
Opens Sept. 27, 1893.

WEST END SCHOOL. 113 West 71st St.

SEVENTH YEAR BEGINS OCT. 2.
Chester Donaldson, Prin.; Jonathan Dickinson, Jr., Vice Prin. Office hours, 8 to 11 A. M., 5 to 8 P. M.

LANGUAGES.
THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES;
Madison Square, (25th St. and Broadway.)
Branches in leading American and European cities. Best instruction, reasonable fee, term begins now.

DR. E. D. LYON'S CLASSICAL SCHOOL, 576 5TH AV., (removed from 6 East 47th St.,) Reopens Sept. 28.
Thorough preparation for college or business. Number limited. Primary department.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL (57TH year) reopens Sept. 26. Prepares for best colleges, universities, business. Catalogue on request. Elmer E. Phillips, N. C. Hendrickson, Principals.

WOODBRIDGE SCHOOL, 12th year.
417 MADISON AV. REOPENS OCT. 2.
NO JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.
J. WOODBRIDGE DAVIS. DAVID A. CENTER.

F. G. IRELAND'S CLASS FOR BOYS, 25 West 42d St., reopens Monday, Oct. 2; limited to twenty-four. Mr. Ireland will be at the class-rooms after Sept. 18, 9 to 1.

NEW-YORK CITY, 423 Madison Av.
J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL.
Autumn term begins Oct. 2. Thorough preparation for all colleges. Principal at home after Sept. 18.

IRVING SCHOOL, (BOYS,) 20 WEST 59TH ST. LOUIS DWIGHT RAY, M. A.
Gymnasium. All Departments. Private Classes in Gymnastics, Languages, & Mathematics, 3 to 5 P. M.

FRANCIS B. ALLEN'S CLASS FOR BOYS, 13 West 42d St., reopens Sept. 28; number limited; especial care with backward boys. 11th year.

CLASS FOR BOYS, 22 EAST 54TH ST., REopens Oct. 4. Circulars sent on application. Fourteenth year. THE MISSES GRINNELL.

Young Ladies and Children.

MADEMOISELLE VELTIN,
DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
160-162 WEST 74TH ST.,
Will reopen Oct. 5 at the new specially-constructed FIRE-PROOF SCHOOL BUILDING.
Kindergarten conducted in FRENCH.

MISS PEEBLES AND MISS THOMPSON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 32 and 34 East 57th St., New-York.
Re-opens Thursday, 5th. Primary, Preparatory, Academic Departments. College Preparation. All classes in charge of specialists.

MADAME A. C. MEARS'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, 222 Madison Av., New-York, will reopen Monday, Oct. 2, 1893. French is the language of the family and school; special classes in art, and French conversation; English, French, and German primary department. Students prepared for college. Fifty-third year.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
REOPENED OCT. 3.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85TH AND 86TH STREETS, NEW-YORK.

MISS MARY HARRIOTT NORRIS.
CLASSES IN HIGHER ENGLISH.
117 WEST 58TH ST.

MISS WALKER'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 148 Madison Avenue.
Reopens Oct. 2. Number limited.
School hours from nine to one. Primary class from nine to twelve. No home study for pupils under fourteen who remain until two o'clock.

THE SALISBURY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Central Park Plaza, 736 and 738 5th Av.—Boarding and day school; primary, intermediate, college-preparatory, and finishing. Mrs. Salisbury personally in charge. Individual instruction; light rooms. Reopens Wednesday, Oct. 4.

THE SIMMONS SCHOOL, 1,010 Madison Av., 28 East 78th St., BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Primary, Academic, Collegiate. Certificate admits to the leading colleges for women. Reopens Oct. 2.

MISS S. D. DOREMUS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 735 MADISON AV. REOPENS OCT. 5.

THE MISSES MERINGTON
French and English school reopens Oct. 2.
Resident pupils.
183 Lenox Av., near 119th St.

HOME BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 607 8th Av.
Thirty-sixth year begins Oct. 3.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gardner, Principals.

THE MISSES GRINNELL'S
Day School for Girls, 32 East 54th St., reopens Oct. 5. Primary, Academic, and Collegiate Departments. Special courses. Kindergarten, Oct. 10.

MRS. AND MISS BOYCE.—School for girls and little boys; primary and intermediate; girls prepared for college by Columbia graduate. 973 Park Av.

MLLE. RUEL.
School for Girls reopens Oct. 4. (Number limited.) 23 East 56th St.

MISS ELIZABETH L. KOUES.
Boarding and Day School for Girls reopens Oct. 2. Pupils prepared for college if desired. 10 East 75th St.

MISS CHISHOLM.
School for Girls reopens Oct. 9. Miss Chisholm at home Oct. 2. 15 East 65th St.

MISS CROCKER.
School for Girls reopens Oct. 4. Primary and advanced work; classes for little boys. 69 East 52d St.

MISS SUSAN M. VAN AMRINGE.—School for Girls. Primary, intermediate, advanced departments. Preparation for college. Reopens Oct. 5. 106 East 38th St., near Park Av.

MRS. GRAHAM YOUNGS.—Home and day school for girls; reopens Oct. 4.
Class for boys. 40 West 46th St.

THE MISSES WREAKS.
School for girls. 21 East 74th St.
Reopens Oct. 3. Four resident pupils received.

MISS L. WINTHROP KOUES'
School for girls removes from 153 West 70th St. to 128 West 70th St.

MISS GIBBONS' SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, MRS. SARAH H. EMERSON, Principal. A few boarding pupils taken. Reopens Oct. 4. 55 West 47th St.

MISS BRAGG'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS REopens Monday, Oct. 2. Classes for little boys. 1,509 Broadway.

AT MISS PEEBIN'S, 696 MADISON AV., near 62d St., special classes in all branches of tuition; boarding pupils, $600 per annum; 15th year.

MISS BALLOW'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—Miss M. S. Morgan, Miss E. F. Gallaudet, Principals. Reopens Oct. 5. 24 East 22d St.

MISS BARBER AND MISS MONTFORT'S morning classes for young ladies; academic, collegiate, and special courses; Oct. 4. 44 West 54th St.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies and children, (founded 1857,) 280 West 71st St. Mme. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

PRIVATE KINDERGARTEN.—Miss Randolph and Miss Pond will open their kindergarten Oct. 9. 651 Boulevard West, (corner 93d St.)

THE MISSES PEBINE'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 44 East 78th St., next corner Madison Av. Resident Pupils. 4th Oct. Special Studies.

MISS WARREN'S DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 108 West 91st St.—Primary, intermediate, academic. Class for boys in the primary department.

MISS JAUDON'S SCHOOL, 548 MADISON Av., reopens Oct. 4. Primary classes. College preparation. A few resident pupils.

Schools—City.

Young Ladies and Children.

WEST END AVENUE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
Reopens Oct. 2.
MARTHA S. THOMPSON, Principal.
Primary, Preparatory, and Academic Departments; prepares for college, having entered pupils at Barnard and Vassar; studio under the charge of Miss Pitkin.
281 WEST END AV., CORNER 78TH ST.

MISS ANNIE BROWN.
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
713, 715, 717 Fifth Avenue.
Primary, preparatory, and academic departments. Preparation for college. Special courses.
Reopens Oct. 4.

MRS. LEOPOLD WEIL'S BOARDING AND Day School for Girls, Kindergarten and classes for little boys. Prepares for colleges. 711 Madison Av., cor. 63d St., and 111 West 77th St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., New-York. The twenty-eighth school year begins Tuesday, Sept. 26.

THE MISSES GRAHAM,
Successors to the Misses Green,
Boarding and day school for girls, reopens Oct. 4 at the new location, 176 West 72d St., cor. Amsterdam Av.—Sherman Square.

THE COMSTOCK SCHOOL.
Family and Day School for Girls; 31st year begins Oct. 4. MISS DAY, Principal.
34 West 40th St.

SAUSE'S SCHOOL FOR DANCING,
ADELPHI HALL, 520 St. and Broadway.
ALL THE LATEST DANCES. Send for circular.

Schools—Country.

Young Men and Boys.

COLEMAN
BUSINESS COLLEGE, NEWARK, N. J.
832 TO 840 BROAD ST.
NEWARK & N. Y. R. R. BUILDINGS.
Enlarged and improved facilities.
Unsurpassed advantages.
BEST SHORT-HAND AND TYPE-WRITING SCHOOL IN THE STATE.
Rate low. Address for catalogue or College Journal, B. COLEMAN, President.
(Central R. R. Buildings,) Newark.

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MORRIS TOOK FIRST MONEY

WON THE SENATORIAL STEEPLE-CHASE HANDS DOWN.

This Son of a Patron of Racing Is to be the Democratic Candidate in the Fifteenth District—To be the Supporter of Race-Track Gamesters and Prize Fighters—Nominated by the Man to Whom the Honor Was Once Promised—Not a Good Word for McClelland.

PEEKSKILL, Oct. 11.—Under whip and spur, and under the influence of golden concomitants that prevail at lotteries and at race tracks, Alfred Hennen Morris, the son of his father, was nominated for Senator from the Fifteenth Senatorial District by the Democrats who gathered in Cripple Hall to-day.

No special reason was put forth why Morris should be nominated, and, judging by the history of Westchester County politics, Morris would not have been given this honor were he not a general manager of a race-track association and his father not a millionaire several times over, acquired in the profitable pursuit of disposing of lottery tickets.

Some of the delegates who supported him openly boasted that he was nominated to protect race tracks, and that he could be relied upon to vote in the interest of prize fighting and gambling. One of his most prominent adherents was Matthew Clune, at whose hotel in New-York the vanquished slogger, John L. Sullivan, establishes his headquarters whenever he visits the metropolis. But this fact was not surprising to those who were cognizant of some of the details of Morris's campaign.

Morris's ability, judged by his work in the last Legislature, where he represented the Second Westchester Assembly District, was limited to horses and betting. In all other matters he displayed an indifference and an ignorance surprising in a man of his appearance and apparent intelligence. He was apathetic on every question of a strictly public nature, and only rubbed his eyes and gave evidence of life when the bell was rung announcing that a race-track or a betting bill was up.

At this particular moment, when the press of the State is hammering one glaring evil, which is receiving the countenance of public officers at Coney Island, prize fighting, it was somewhat surprising that this convention, which intended to nominate for the Senate a political horse jockey, should be called to order by a general officer of Gov. Flower's staff, Gen. George D. Sanford.

Coroner John B. Shea of the Twenty-fourth Ward of New-York was chosen as temporary Chairman. Francis Larkin, Jr., of Sing Sing, who two years ago was promised the nomination when Charles P. McClelland retired from the Senate, and who, in the opinion of many prominent party men, could have had it had he been supported by lotteries and race tracks, nominated Alfred Hennen Morris of Westchester for Senator.

Not a delegate in this gathering of Democrats had a good word to say for the man who rescued the district from the Republicans, who has established the best Democratic organization Westchester County has ever had, Charles P. McClelland.

Of course, Morris was nominated—nominated by acclamation—and was brought before the convention and made what his enthusiastic friends called a speech. On national and State topics he was as dumb as any horse in his father's stable, and the most he could say was that he purposed to work hard for the ticket—as though he could afford to do otherwise—and that he purposed to be elected. With these sagacious, intelligent, and patriotic remarks he retired.

The only time fire was struck in the convention was on the election of five delegates to the Constitutional Convention. One delegate, Thomas Carbolic of Yonkers, proposed that each delegate be permitted to name the five delegates. The machine, however, had arranged otherwise, and through Joseph F. Martin an amendment was offered that Andrew C. Field of Dobbs Ferry, W. T. Emmitt of the Second Westchester District, John B. Gibney of Sing Sing, A. C. Hottenroff of New-York, and W. Church Osborn of Garrisons be the delegates.

Delegate Carbolic tried to overthrow the machine, and branded Mr. Field as a monopolist and corporationist, and moved to substitute the name of Ralph E. Prime of Yonkers.

Patrick Curran, another Yonkers delegate, arose and said that Mr. Carbolic did not voice the sentiment of the Yonkers delegation. He wanted Field. He thought the slate should go through. He was quickly hushed when he began to talk slates, and the Martin resolution was rushed through after the Prime amendment had been defeated by a vote of 19 to 4.

The five men previously named were thereupon declared elected.

Messrs. Clune of Peekskill and Larkin and Moran of Sing Sing reported resolutions indorsing President Cleveland, Gov. Flower, Congressman Ryan, Senators Hill and Murphy, the Saratoga platform, and to-day's nominees.

COL. GEORGE W. ROBERTSON TO RUN.

The Fifteenth District Republicans Name Him for Senator.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 11.—The Republicans of the Fifteenth Senatorial District, comprising Westchester and Putnam Counties and the Twenty-fourth Ward of New-York, held their convention here to-day.

M. D. Raymond, editor of The Tarrytown Argus, presided. D. Wiley Travis of Peekskill presented the name of Col. George W. Robertson of Peekskill as the candidate of the convention. This was seconded by ex-Collector William H. Robertson and Col. Edwin A. McAlpin, who eulogized his predecessor in the Colonelcy of the old Seventy-first Regiment. Col. Robertson was nominated.

Ex-Assemblyman Travis, in a brief speech, declared that the Republicans should be encouraged by the fact that the Democrats had honored Judge Maynard by naming him for the highest office on their ticket.

Col. George W. Robertson is one of Peekskill's best-known business men. He was born in New-York City Oct. 19, 1838, attended the public schools and the Peekskill Academy, and was graduated from the Charlottesville University. He earned distinction in the war, and in 1868 became a member of the firm of Southard, Robertson & Co., in the foundry business here. He has been honored with many offices of trust by his townsmen, and in 1881 was elected Member of the Assembly from the Third District of Westchester County.

He is a member of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church in Peekskill, and an influential member of the Masonic fraternity, having held the office of District Deputy Grand Master. His father was Alderman for the Seventeenth Ward of New-York in 1847-8. Col. Robertson is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, having organized Vosburg Post, in Peekskill, and served as its Commander for several years.

THE VENTILATED
SANATORY SHOES
OF THE
DR. JAEGER'S
Sanitary Woolen System Co.
are the only shoes that are strictly in keeping with popular styles and yet combine all the conditions essential to a *perfectly* healthful shoe.

These Shoes are Strictly First-class in every way. The purchaser will find them **Elegant, Comfortable, and Durable.**

For Catalogue and Circulars—free, by mail—send to

DR. JAEGER'S
Sanitary Woolen System Company,
176 5TH AV., BELOW 23D ST.,
NEW-YORK.

MAYOR AND CONTROLLER CLASHED

Failed to Agree as Board of Estimate Members—Police Get $5,478,247.

Mayor Gilroy, Controller Myers, President McClellan of the Board of Aldermen, Tax Commissioner Barker, and Corporation Counsel Clark, as members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, met yesterday in the Mayor's office to continue the work of making provisional estimates for the coming year.

President Martin of the Police Board, accompanied by Commissioner McClave, appeared before the board to ask for an appropriation of $5,950,597. Last year $5,309,886 was appropriated. Among the items making up the increase asked for was $500,000 for the purpose of introducing a new system of signaling by officers on post. Controller Myers objected to this expenditure on the ground that sufficient information was not furnished to the board as to the manner in which it was to be expended. He said that, if the Police Commissioners showed the board what they proposed to accomplish, he would then be in a position to act intelligently. Under the circumstances, he thought it better to put in a nominal sum for this item and reserve the matter for full consideration when making up the final estimates in December.

Mayor Gilroy took a different view, and on calling for a vote, the item was passed, the Controller alone voting in the negative.

Controller Myers said the law required the vote to be unanimous on the provisional estimates. Mayor Gilroy said he did not so understand it, and his view of the matter was sustained by Corporation Counsel Clark. After some further discussion, the item was allowed to stand on the provisional estimates.

The items passed unanimously were: For salaries, $5,046,497; for supplies, $90,000, and rental, $6,750, making a total of $5,478,247.

An appropriation of $4,979,106 was asked for the Board of Education by President Adolph L. Sanger. The allowance was $4,624,654, large reductions being made on the items for supplies and repairs of buildings. The amount allowed for salaries was $3,671,155.

Commissioner Wahrum pronounced the statement made by Superintendent Jasper that ample accommodations for children existed in the schools untrue.

Mr. McClellan vigorously objected to the large expenditures for teaching German, Italian, and music in the public schools.

An appropriation of $20,000 was made for the schoolship St. Mary's, which is the same as was granted last year.

The total sum appropriated at the session was $10,000,000, which brings the total estimates passed upon in three days up to $35,000,000.

A communication was received from the State Controller announcing that the city's share of the State taxes this year would be $4,720,645.69. Among the items embraced in this are the following: For common schools, $1,788,340, for which the city's tax last year was $1,788,866; for the care of insane, $608,279; for general purposes, $1,624,105, for which the city's share last year was $1,287,984; for canals, $897,355, as against $465,105 last year; for Shore Inspector, $12,502. The total is $1,200,000 higher than the State tax of 1893.

TRUE MERIT A TRIED WEAPON.

Attacks Upon the United Press Reacting in the Lines of the Aggressors.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—The Tribune this morning says: "Nothing could have been more creditable to the press at large than the sentiments manifested at the extraordinary meeting of the Associated Press held last week in this city. It showed that the members were actuated by a sense of loyal federation, and it was based upon representations which called for just such an expression of feeling. Knowing the facts as to those representations and the untrustworthiness of their origin, one is not surprised to learn that doubt, suspicion, and disaffection are again aroused among the newspapers represented.

"In the first place, a great many members had had long experience of the United Press, its men, and its methods, and a little calm reflection after the heat of the meeting soon served to convince them that it was very unlikely the United Press could be actuated by the motives ascribed to it or could be administered for the ends imputed to it.

"In the next place, the assertions respecting the action of Eastern newspapers were not sustained by proof. All the Eastern papers seem satisfied with the United Press rather than anxious to join the West. They print its news, they praise its industry and worth, and instead of evincing any partiality for its would-be rival, they are unsparing in condemning its methods and exposing the fraudulent or defective character of its news service.

"Then, too, confidence was not strengthened or implicit belief inspired by the flat and, indeed, brutal contradictions of General Manager Stone's avowal that he had secured the exclusive use of the entire news service of The London Times, or that he had closed a contract with this or that news association, or that all the great newspapers in New-England, in Philadelphia, in Baltimore, or elsewhere had joined his standard.

"When the more thoughtful persons inquired respecting these achievements and satisfied themselves that not one was true they might be pardoned for fearing lest they had been unduly hasty in subscribing to a heavy guarantee fund—a fund, too, in which they now find that the only restrictions and safeguards are those which operate against the subscribers.

"A strong cause does not need misrepresentation or perversion of facts, and, in any event, genuine merit and ability are the qualities which must win in the long run, and win because, to all sober-minded and sensible men, they have never yet appealed in vain."

Col. McClure's Condition Improved.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11.—Col. McClure's condition to-day is much improved. His physicians now have strong hopes of his recovery.

AT RETAIL.
HAMMERSLOUGH BROS.

THERE ARE HOSTS OF PEOPLE IN NEW-YORK WHO KNOW WHAT EXCELLENT CLOTHING WE MAKE AND WHAT THEY SAVE BY BUYING IT AT WHOLESALE PRICE. THAT'S WHY WE'RE BUSY—EVEN THESE MILD OCTOBER DAYS. SUITS, TROUSERS, VICUNA CUTAWAYS AND PRINCE ALBERTS, OVERCOATS, ULSTERS, FULL-DRESS SUITS, &c.—ALL AT RETAIL AND ALL AT STRICTLY WHOLESALE PRICE.

SALE AT OUR WHOLESALE PREMISES ON BLEECKER ST., CORNER GREENE — MIDWAY BETWEEN BROADWAY AND THE BLEECKER ST. STATION OF THE 6TH AV. ELEVATED R. R.

HAMMERSLOUGH BROS.,
BLEECKER ST., COR. GREENE.

WEDDINGS.

Seaman—Van Brunt.

NEW-UTRECHT, L. I., Oct. 11.—Miss Anna Cortelyou Van Brunt, daughter of Mrs. Mary and the late Jeremiah Van Brunt of Bath Beach, was married to Charles F. Seaman of Brooklyn to-day, in the old Dutch Reformed Church, on Eighteenth Avenue, which was founded and built up under the guidance of many of the bride's ancestors. The Rev. Alfred Brush officiated. The church was thronged with relatives and friends. The wedding was called a quiet one, although 1,000 invitations were issued. There were no bridesmaids. Miss Annie Van Pelt, the bride's cousin, was maid of honor. She wore a rich gown of primrose satin and carried a bouquet of yellow roses. The bride entered the church with her brother, Jeremiah Rutgert Van Brunt, and was met at the altar by the bridegroom. The best man was S. Samuel Seaman, the bridegroom's brother. Mr. Van Brunt gave his sister away. The ushers were John L. Van Brunt, J. Van Pelt Shields, James L. Suydam, and Gervasse Miller. Following the ceremony the immediate relatives of the bridal couple returned to the old Van Brunt homestead, on Eighty-sixth Street, near Eighteenth Avenue. There was no large reception. After an extended wedding trip, Mr. and Mrs. Seaman will make their home in Brooklyn. Among the wedding guests were Mr. and Mrs. John V. Van Pelt, Mr. and Mrs. William Shields, the Misses Carrie and Jessie Van Brunt, Mr. and Mrs. Van Brunt Voorhees, Mr. John Voorhees, Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Van Brunt, Mr. and Mrs. Rushmore, the Misses Susie and Annie Van Pelt, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Van Pelt, Mrs. Mary Cortelyou, Miss Ida Cortelyou, Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Cortelyou, Miss Gertrude Cortelyou, Dr. and Mrs. Wallace Wright, Dr. and Mrs. L. B. Cortelyou, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Berry, Miss Maria Meeker, Mr. and Mrs. John Suydam, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Furgueson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Young, Miss Kate Cowenhoven, Thomas M. Hegeman, Miss Ruth Hegeman, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Lott, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Horton, Miss Sadie Scofield, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Andrews of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Enge and Misses Enge of Boston, Harry Merrielees, Miss Knight, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Andrews. Miss Mary Davenport, Mr. and Mrs. J. Holmes Van Brunt, Miss Marie Van Brunt, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Ives, Mrs. Seaman, Dr. and Mrs. F. C. De Mund, Miss De Mund, Dr. John De Mund, Mr. and Mrs. Salisbury, Mrs. Currier, and Miss Mary Bergen.

Bouton—Dean.

Miss Marie Louise Dean, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Dean of Bay Ridge, and Charles Willis Bouton of South Brooklyn, were married at the South Reformed Church, Fifty-second Street and Third Avenue, South Brooklyn, Tuesday evening. The Rev. J. Tallmadge Bergen performed the ceremony. The church was crowded with relatives and friends. The interior was transformed into a floral fairyland by Mr. Dean. The bridesmaids were the Misses Eeanor Balch and Nettie McEwen, who wore blue silk gowns and carried pink roses, and the Misses Susie and Jeanette Dean, who were dressed in pale yellow silk and carried white roses. The maid of honor was Miss Maud Dean, who wore a dress of pale yellow and carried yellow roses. The bride wore a handsome gown of white bengaline, in the Mme. Recamier style, and carried a bouquet of white chrysanthemums. Mr. Bertram Munn was the best man, and Edwin Brodie, Harry L. Spence, George W. Larsen, and Morton Smith were the ushers. The reception was held at the Dean home, at Third Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, after which Mr. and Mrs. Bouton departed upon a wedding trip to Niagara and Washington.

Munn—Hatfield.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Oct. 11.—Many well-known persons of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore attended the marriage of Miss Jennie Laura Hatfield of this city to Samuel Godwin Munn of New-York, at the Asbury Methodist Church this evening. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Sanford Van Benschoten, Presiding Elder of the Newark Conference, assisted by the Rev. Richard Johns, the pastor of the church. The bride wore a white satin gown trimmed with old lace. Col. S. Ellis Briggs of New-York gave the bride, his niece, away. Miss Nancy Mary Geson of this city was the maid of honor. Junio Hatfield was the best man, and Whitney Lyon of Brooklyn, L. I.; George Hart, New-York; James E. B. Price, Jersey City, and Julien F. Barr of this place were the ushers. The bridegroom is a member of the New-York Cotton Exchange and of the New-York Athletic Club.

Fogarty—Foley.

The marriage of Miss Madeleine Marie Foley, daughter of John Foley of Brooklyn, to Dr. Thomas Louis Fogarty of 167 Union Street, Brooklyn, took place yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock, in St. Stephen's Church, at Hicks and Summit Streets, Brooklyn. The Rev. Father M. J. Killahey, pastor of the church, performed the ceremony. The bridegroom was graduated from the Long Island College in the class of '91. The best man was Dr. George Dominguez, and the ushers were Frank G. Fogarty, William Foley, Charles O'Connell, James Glynn, John R. Lytle, and Dr. Philip Brennan. Miss Nonie O'Shea was the maid of honor. Owing to the illness of her father the bride was given away by her brother, Frank G. Foley. There was no reception, but the couple will be at home at 167 Union Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesdays in December.

Tilton—Fisher.

RED BANK, N. J., Oct. 11.—Miss Mabel E. Fisher, daughter of the late Commodore J. C. Fisher, was married this afternoon to Albert Edward Tilton of Winsted, Conn. The Rev. Robert Mackellar was the officiating clergyman. The bride wore a costume of lavender bengaline silk, with chiffon trimmings. Mr. and Mrs. Tilton left on an evening train for a tour through the Eastern States.

Strong—Ridgeway.

SETAUKET, L. I., Oct. 11.—Miss Caroline Ridgeway of Lindenwood, this place, was married here to-day to John Temple Strong, son of the late Judge Selah Brewster Strong. The bride is the daughter of Joseph Ridgeway of this place, a retired West Indian merchant. The bride was dressed in a white silk gown, trimmed with point lace. Miss Helen Ridgeway was the maid of honor, and Miss Phoebe Ridgeway, Miss Strong, Miss Elizabeth Strong, Miss White, Miss Morris, and Miss Resorel were the bridesmaids. The bridegroom's attendant was Selah Brewster Strong, his nephew. Robert, Arthur, and James Strong, Robert Littell, and Richard and Thomas S. Strong were the ushers.

Kessler—Smith.

BALLSTON, N. Y., Oct. 11.—Miss Ada P. Smith, youngest daughter of the late Samuel Smith, was married at noon to-day in Christ Church to Alfred Kessler of the firm of Kessler & Co., New-York bankers. Miss Smith was dressed in a heavy white satin, trimmed with old lace, and a point lace veil, fastened by a diamond crescent, the gift of the groom.

The bridesmaids, Miss Christine Biddle of Philadelphia and Miss Mary Wiltsie Fuller of Troy, wore rich white corded silks, with pink belts, fastened by Louis XV. buckles, the gift of the bride, and white hats, trimmed with pink chiffon and white ostrich tips. The ushers were Sydney J. Smith, the younger brother of the bride; Isaac Iselin, Edward De Peyster Livingston, and Edward Perry, all of New-York. The best man was George Kessler, brother of the groom. The wedding service was read by the Rev. Mr. Pelletreau.

Directly after the service at the church the intimate friends and relatives assembled at the house, where a wedding breakfast was served.

Lawrence—Hastings.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 11.—The wedding of Miss Caroline E. Hastings, daughter of Mrs. A. C. Hastings of this city and niece of President Cleveland, with Robert Ashton Lawrence of Boston was solemnized yesterday at the bride's residence. The services were conducted by the Rev. William N. Cleveland of Chaumont, N. Y. On account of mourning in the families of the bride and groom, the wedding was attended only by near relatives and friends of the bridal couple. The guests included Mrs. Abbott Lawrence of Boston, mother of the groom; Mr. James Lawrence and Miss Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. John Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Peabody, Mr. Hammond, Mr. Updyke, and Mr. William Paige of Boston; Mr. Henry E. Hastings, brother of the bride, and Mrs. Hastings of this city; Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Day, Miss Charlotte Tyler, and Dr. P. M. Hastings.

Hannum—Wells.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 11.—The wedding of Mr. Theodore Wright Hannum of this city and Miss Elizabeth M. Wells of Wethersfield, took place last evening in the Congregational Church in Wethersfield. The Rev. William H. Teel officiated. The bride was accompanied to the altar by her brother, Mr. George L. Wells. Miss Georgiana Wells was the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss May A. Holbrook and Miss Grace Bliss of this city. Mr. Frank B. Gay, Librarian at the Watkinson Library of Reference in this city, was the best man. The ushers were Messrs. Walter W. Pratt, Frederick Worthington, Harvey W. Corbin, and Herbert W. Wells, brother of the bride. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Green, Mr. H. H. Woodhouse, and Miss Blanche Woodhouse of New-York City; the Misses Wooster of Albany, and Mrs. William Rogers of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Lyon—Lockwood.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Oct. 11.—Josephine Lockwood, daughter of Judge and Mrs. D. B. Lockwood of this city, was married this evening, in St. John's Church, to Ernest Porter Lyon of this city. The bride is a popular young woman, a leader in society, and the groom belongs to one of the oldest families in this city. He is connected with the banking house of Marsh, Merwin & Lemmon. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. H. Lewis, rector of the church. The bride's gown was of white silk, en traine, trimmed with duchesse lace, cut high in the neck, and with long sleeves. The best man was Harry B. Morris of this city. There was a reception at the home of the bride, 225 Noble Avenue.

Decker—Hermance.

RONDOUT, Oct. 11.—Harriett Colfax Hermance and Charles Van Anden Decker were united in marriage at St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church in this city this morning. The Rev. Lewis L. Watson, the rector of the church, performed the ceremony. The bride was given away by Jefferson Brockner of New-York, her brother-in-law. She wore a rich costume, consisting of a coat of heliotrope velvet and skirt of heliotrope satin, trimmed with Persian trimming and point lace. The best man was Josiah Hasbrouck of this city.

Sailing Under Colored Skies.

Among the passengers on the outgoing steamships for Europe yesterday were Mrs. Eben Alexander and the Misses Alexander, C. Baghot de la Bere, Dr. L. Bryan, Dr. Frank Donaldson, Surgeon General Farrell, Col. A. Feez, Mrs. Thomas Grosvenor, Major S. M. Haycock, Dr. Oronhyatekha, the Rev. G. F. Pentecost, Major E. W. Reddick, Lieut. H. S. Rogers, the Rev. Charles F. Raine, Count and Lady Edeline Strickland, Sir Richard Webster, and T. P. Whaley, who sailed on the New-York for Southampton; John Chester Adams, Dr. Grant Bey, Thomas F. Binnie, John Lee Carroll, Major and Mrs. Cosby, Dr. J. W. Daniels, the Rev. Elbert Floyd-Jones, S. J. Foster, the Hon. and Mrs. Michael Herbert, the Rev. Richard Kennedy, Capt. Alfred Kent, Dr. Lewis L. McArthur, E. S. Nash, Dr. George H. Tilden, T. N. De Villiers, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Whistler, who sailed on the Majestic for Liverpool, and the Rev. and Mrs. John H. Converse, Miss Anna De Merher, Miss Nellie M. Potter, the Rev. Peter Schuyler, Arthur W. Wuilmean, and Miss Mary Mathieson, who sailed on the Waesland for Antwerp.

Resolutions on the Death of R. E. Bowne.

A meeting of the associates of the late Assistant Appraiser, Robert E. Bowne, was held recently and resolutions were adopted testifying to his efficient and faithful services in the employ of the Government and expressing deep regret at his death.

WINTER SUITINGS,
(Out of the Ordinary)

Imported expressly for fine custom trade—a limited quantity. Three cases of striking Novelties in Plain Goods.

Case 1, an assortment of Shaggy Chinchilla Suitings, resembling overcoatings, the latest Paris adoption for ladies' Street Costumes.

Case 2, an assortment of Fancy Woven Moose Cloth, Silky Camel's hair surface, medium weight.

Case 3, an assortment of French Hair Cloth Dress Goods in full range of new street shades.

Not obtainable elsewhere in this country.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

WATERS PIANOS

We will sell this month 100 new WATERS upright pianos (including handsome stool and cover) for $225 cash, or $250, payable only $10 cash and $7 monthly for the balance.

Also 50 second-hand pianos for $100 to $200 on payments of $5 per month. Bargains.

Don't fail to examine our pianos, prices, terms, and inducements before buying elsewhere.

Send for catalogue.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 5th Av., near 18th St.

NEW-YORK AT THE FAIR.

Mayor Gilroy Urges the Best Possible Observance of Manhattan Day.

Mayor Gilroy issued the following proclamation yesterday, calling on the people of this city to make Manhattan Day at the World's Fair, Oct. 21, an occasion worthy of the metropolis:

Oct. 21 has been set apart for the celebration of Manhattan Day at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago. It is due to the dignity and position of our city as the metropolis of the continent that its citizens should unite in the effort to make this celebration a conspicuous success.

There should not be less than 30,000 New-Yorkers in Jackson Park on that day. The magnificent success of the exposition is a glory to the whole country to which it belongs. This success is justly, also, the particular pride of the city which furnished the site and furnishes the environment of native energy which fostered the marvelous development of the project.

In celebrating a distinctive Manhattan Day, New-York will add to the recognition and support its citizens and business interests have given to the great fair. It will also show courtesy as one great city to another. Such courtesy will have a tendency to discourage all talk of rivalries, jealousies, and animosities, and to convince the people of Chicago and the West that we here are their well-wishers and are interested in their prosperity and success.

It is therefore due to the dignity and position of our city that we should make Manhattan Day memorable in the history of the greatest fair the world has ever seen.

A distinguished committee is in charge of the preparations for the proper observance of the day. The Committee of Administration of the World's Columbian Exposition has set the day apart for New-York. One of our city's proudest military organizations has accepted an invitation to be present. Fireworks, music, and oratory will mark the occasion, and New-York's sons resident in Chicago will receive and welcome our citizens on their arrival.

Especially low rates of fare for the excursion have been made by all of the railroads. Arrangements will also be made for the display of the flags on our public buildings and the proper recognition of the occasion as a holiday here.

I, therefore, as the Mayor of the City of New-York, call upon all employers who have a just pride in our city to give vacations to as many of their employes as can possibly be spared, so that they may be enabled to attend the celebration of Manhattan Day in Chicago.

I also request the heads of departments of the City Government to give leaves of absence for this purpose to employes of that city where it can be done without detriment to the public service.

I further bouquet that liberal donations be sent to the Treasurer of the committee, Mr. Theodore W. Myers, there is no public appropriation available, and, although the members of the committee defray their own expenses, provision must be made for music, fireworks, decorations, and other necessary expenditures. THOMAS F. GILROY, Mayor.

The success of the celebration is now regarded as certain. Yesterday Controller Myers announced that he had received the following subscriptions to defray the expense of the celebration in Chicago:

William Brookfield	$50	John D. Crimmins	$100
Archbishop Corrigan	100	T. E. Crimmins	100
Austin Corbin	100	William C. Whitney	200
Horace Porter	100	P. Harvey Dugro	100
C. N. Bliss	100	J. W. Beekman	100
N. Le Brun	25	George R. Read	75
Theodore W. Myers	100	A. B. Tappin	250
Isidor Straus	100	Phelps, Dodge & Co.	250
John Cladin	100	John J. Kennedy	100
C. T. Jermanzowski	100	G. G. Haven	100
Seth Low	250	Austin Corbin (additional)	100
J. and W. Seligman & Co.	100	Thomas J. O'Donohue	50
H. W. Cannon	25	John J. Gilroy	50
Thomas F. Gilroy	100	Henry Rents	50
James Phyfe	15		
Morris K. Jesup	50	Total	$3,140
D. O. Mills	100		

Brooklyn Aldermanic Nominees.

The following Democrats were nominated last evening in Brooklyn for Aldermen: First District—John J. Guilfoyle, Dennis Dunn, John J. McGarry, Frank Hennessy. Second District—Frank V. Van Horn, Michael J. Savage, Henry Kieselbach, and Peter J. Farrell. Third District—Thomas F. Byrnes, John Meehan, Edward S. Scott, and James Brooks.

A first-rate light overcoat is handy when you least expect it.

Ours are $15 to $32; but they aren't worth much unless they fit.

Send for our Fall booklet.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES, Prince, Warren, 324 st.

Closing Out
C. A. BROCKWAY & CO.'S
Bankrupt Stock
OF FINE
FURNITURE
from 30 to 60 per cent. below regular prices.
Every Article Must Be Sold.

Sideboards, China Cabinets, Dining Tables, Side Tables, Parlor Suites, Chamber Suites, Library Suites in tapestry and leather, Library Tables, Bookcases, Chiffonieres, Dressing Tables, Cheval Glasses, Gilt and Onyx Cabinets, Folding Beds, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Fancy Chairs, Hall Chairs in wood and leather.

All from 30 to 60 Per Cent. Below Brockway & Co.'s Prices.

And over 5,000 other pieces at simliar reductions.

A rare opportunity to secure the best Furniture at the price of the cheapest.

The above stock was purchased, and is being sold by

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
61-65 West 23d St.,
at the store of
C. A. Brockway & Co.,
39-41 West 23d Street,
(Opposite Stern Bros.)
TERMS STRICTLY CASH.

BIERMAN, HEIDELBERG & CO.
OLD HERALD BUILDING
BROADWAY AND ANN ST.

The Largest Manufacturers in the World of Men's Highest Grade Overcoats, Ulsters, &c.

FOR $18.00

Under ordinary circumstances a man accustomed to wearing good clothes does not expect much of an Overcoat, but these are extraordinary circumstances and peculiar times that compel us to sell our stock at retail, and for $18.00 we are selling.

FINE KERSEY
OVERCOATS
IN BLUE, BLACK, AND BROWN,

elegantly tailored, lined with worsted coating, and shoulders and sleeves of superquality satin, deep collars of perfectly matched velvet, that were at wholesale $22.00, now we want for them about our cost.

$18.00.

If you come to our store (old Herald Building) you will probably be agreeably surprised to find such high grade and perfect fitting Outer Garments ready for use, at such low prices; and the variety! Well, we have a representation of our entire wholesale stock, and that means probably six times the assortment to be found in any large retail Clothing Store.

STILL SELLING LOTS OF FINE
Heavy Winter Overcoats, Ulsters, Reefers, &c.

Don't wait, but come now, while our assortment is still large.

More than your money's worth or your money back.

BIERMAN, HEIDELBERG & CO.
OLD HERALD BUILDING
BROADWAY AND ANN ST.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—The James T. Hall Company, painting and decorating, of 160 Fifth Avenue, has been unable to raise money to meet maturing obligations, and yesterday James T. Hall, the Vice President, was appointed receiver of the concern on the application of Mr. Hall and Edward H. Milligan, the Treasurer. The company has property to the amount of $75,000 in this State. Application has also been made in New-Jersey for a receiver, it being a New-Jersey corporation. The business was started in 1885 by James T. Hall, and incorporated in August, 1891, with a capital stock of $125,000. Walter Luttgen of August Belmont & Co. was President. It was said that he is at present on a trip in Chicago. A few months ago the company's inventory showed assets of $225,000, and liabilities of $72,000.

—Kirshbaum Brothers, manufacturers of trousers at 679 Broadway, have failed, and everything has been removed from their place of business. They gave a bill of sale on part of their stock to Calman Rouse, a creditor, to secure his claim. It is said that their liabilities are about $15,000, and that they are endeavoring to compromise with their creditors at 35 cents on the dollar. The firm is composed of Daniel and Morris Kirshbaum. The firm began business in this city in January, 1888. Daniel was formerly in business at Rosendale, N. Y.

—A. Cosbland's restaurant, at 23 Walker Street, was sold out by the Sheriff yesterday. The sale of the contents of another restaurant, at 73 Bowery, carried on by the same proprietor, was adjourned until to-day. The Sheriff received an execution for $4,522 against Aline Cosbland in favor of A. Schlesinger, and another for $1,576 against Aline and Albert Cosbland in favor of A. Rasines. Albert Cosbland started in business at 73 Bowery several years ago, and opened at 23 Walker Street last January.

—An attachment against Mrs. Ellen Oliphant, manufacturer of silk ribbons, at Paterson, N. J., for $6,198 in favor of Russell Murray, for silk sold to her and also to the firm of Oliphant & Toner, which she succeeded last January, has been received by the Sheriff. The attachment was served on two commission merchants in this city on her equity in consigned goods. Two months ago she gave a mortgage for $6,500 to R. Arai of this city.

—The Honduras Planting and Trading Company of Honduras has been attached for $1,600 in favor of Joseph R. Merrihew, and for $449 in favor of F. T. Sherman & Co., as assignee of T. W. Barr & Co. The Sheriff levied on a small balance in a bank in this city.

—Judgments against George C. Taylor, importer of diamonds at 860 Broadway, who failed two months ago, were entered yesterday for $10,401—one, for $7,861, in favor of Frank H. Carpenter, and the other, for $2,540, in favor of Henry Dreyfus & Co.

—The store of Felix Salomon, manufacturer of children's caps, at 217 South Fifth Avenue, has been seized by the Sheriff on an execution for $1,184 in favor of Solomon Silberberg. He has been in business three years.

—The schedules of Alexander Dairdoff, manufacturing jeweler, at 85 Nassau Street, show liabilities of $14,153, nominal assets of $12,160, and actual assets of $4,228.

—The schedules of H. Gottlieb & Bruder, dealers in peddlers' supplies, at 288 Second Street, show liabilities of $10,653, nominal assets of $7,000, and actual assets of $4,535.

A first-rate light overcoat is handy when you least expect it.

Ours are $15 to $32; but they aren't worth much unless they fit.

Send for our Fall booklet.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES, Prince, Warren, 324 st.

Embroidered Handkerchiefs

It is useless to attempt description of our line of these goods; there is such a bewildering variety of pretty things in white, black and white, and fancy colors, from 25 cents upward.

Attention is especially invited to our line of hand embroidered French and Swiss Handkerchiefs; to say that these are exquisite goods correctly describe fabric, design, and needlework.

In addition to the many other excellencies of all of these goods, we warrant them to be ALL LINEN.

James McCutcheon & Co.,
The Linen Store,
14 West 23d St.

O'NEILL'S,
6th Av., 20th to 21st St.,

OFFER
The most complete line of
FRENCH, GERMAN, AND ENGLISH
DINNER WARE
Ever exhibited by any one house in this city.

ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

SPECIAL OFFER
IN
"HAVILAND" DINNER WARE, 49.25, Positively worth 75.00.
"HAVILAND" DINNER WARE, GERMAN CHINA 110 PIECES, 44.69 TO 375.50.
"MADDOCKS" ENGLISH PORCELAIN DINNER WARE, 130 PIECES, 16.85, Worth 20.00.
ENGLISH PORCELAIN DINNER WARE, GOLD EDGE, 130 PIECES, 12.96, Worth 16.50.
ENGLISH PORCELAIN DINNER WARE, 130 PIECES, 10.75, Worth 15.00.

H. O'NEILL & CO.,
6th Av., 20th to 21st St.

HOUSE FURNISHING.
Kitchen Furniture and Utensils, Cutlery, China, and Glass, Eddy Refrigerators.
LEWIS & CONGER,
130 & 132 West 42d Street.

FRAY BENTOS
is a town in Uruguay, on the River Plate. It would not be celebrated except that it is where the celebrated
Liebig Company's
EXTRACT OF BEEF
comes from, and in the fertile grazing fields around it are reared the cattle which are slaughtered—2,000 a day—to make this famous product, which is known 'round the world as the standard for
QUALITY, FLAVOR, AND PURITY.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—It begins to look as though Richard Mansfield was to revive the fortunes of Herrmann's Theatre. He is drawing large and discriminating audiences to that pretty Broadway house, although he has thus far appeared only in his familiar repertory. To-night he will be seen in one of the most artistic of his characters, Baron Chevrial in "A Parisian Romance." Active preparations are in progress for the production of "The Merchant of Venice" Oct. 23.

—A theatre party of 100 gentlemen prominent in the

PAGES 9–12. THURSDAY, **The New-York Times.** OCT. 12, 1893. PAGES 9–12.

MASS MEETINGS TO BE HELD

MIGHTY CRY TO GOV. FLOWER AGAINST THE PRIZE FIGHT.

Men Devoted to Athletic Sports Will Give the Lie to "Boss" McLaughlin and Express Their Abhorrence of Prize Fighting—The Rev. Drs. Lyman Abbott and Charles H. Parkhurst Active in the Movement—Indignation No Longer Confined to Kings County—Prize-fighting Officials Impudent.

Plans are in hand to reinforce the movement of church interests to prevent the international prize fight booked to take place at Coney Island in December, by mass meetings both in this city and Brooklyn to protest against this defiance of public decency.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, and the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, this city, are taking the lead in the movement.

When the meetings will be held has not been decided. It is certain that they will effectually dispose of "Boss" McLaughlin's sneer that Corbett and Mitchell would give only such an exhibition as might at any time be seen at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, for it is intended that at least one of the meetings shall be composed of men devoted to athletic sports, whose muscles have been hardened in respectable places and who will vigorously give the lie to McLaughlin and express their emphatic disapproval of prize-fighting.

Naturally, the participants in the meeting of athletes will be men whose sympathies are with the kind of training to be had in the gymnasiums of the Young Men's Christian Association. Many of them will be men who have had their training at these gymnasiums.

Inquiry as to the prospect of a well-attended meeting of this character has met with encouraging responses. In many instances the responses have shown an eagerness on the part of athletes to put themselves on record in unqualified condemnation of the indifference of Brooklyn officials to the protests of decent people and against the participation in prize-fight arrangements by persons supposed to stand officially for the enforcement of the law.

Both Dr. Abbott and Dr. Parkhurst have satisfied themselves that the Young Men's Christian Association has taken the only way to prevent the fight by asking the Governor to stop it. That course will be followed by them.

The athletes will be called together for the purpose of presenting to the Governor conclusive evidence that those who represent what is best in physical development in the two cities hold in absolute contempt and abhorrence the kind of training that makes brutes of men and that leads to the sickening and disgusting exhibitions that have turned the Coney Island Clubhouse into a resort for criminals of every degree. Stirring speeches and strong resolutions at a meeting or two of young athletes of order-loving proclivities, who believe in turning their muscular powers to manly account, are calculated, in the opinion of the promoters of the meetings, to have great influence with Gov. Flower.

In addition to the meetings of athletes, it is proposed to organize citizens' meetings so that the demand upon the Governor to prevent the fight may come directly from the people. The churches are counted upon to do their work within their own organizations. Effective as it may be, it must be classed as church work. As there could never be any question as to the attitude of the churches toward the prize fight, the citizens' movement, in which the Church will be merged into the common interest, is counted upon as a force which the Governor could not resist if he would. In arranging for citizens' meetings Dr. Abbott and Dr. Parkhurst intend that the speakers shall be of a rank to give the proceedings a representative character, and that the formal utterances as expressed in resolutions shall put the law-loving people of both cities in line with the best sentiment upon this subject.

The religious press is ready to open its batteries upon the prize-fight scheme. Dr. Abbott will, of course, use the influence of the Christian Union publications in protest against the threatened disgrace.

"We intend to make as strong an attack as possible upon the scheme," said Editor Hamilton W. Mabie, Dr. Abbott's associate, yesterday, "and we shall exert ourselves in various directions to influence the Governor to prevent it. Our campaign is not yet definitely planned, but there need be no doubt of our position. We shall do our full part in rousing to activity our readers against the thing. It is a shame that such a disgrace should be thought possible in a community like ours, and when Christian people begin themselves to stop it, I can have no fear of the result. Their protest simply cannot be disregarded. We shall do our part to save the good name of this Christian State."

E. W. Gaillard of The Independent said: "Our paper is in entire sympathy with the movement of the Young Men's Christian Association. We shall do all we can to strengthen it. In our opinion, Gov. Flower has a splendid opportunity to commend himself to the Christian people of the country. He will not miss such a grand chance to distinguish himself. It seems to us also that, as a matter of public policy and decency, the Governor will not fail to see his duty and perform it."

The Rev. Dr. W. H. De Puy, associate editor of The Christian Advocate, said he preferred to have the Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley, the chief editor, speak for that publication, but he was confident that, in a matter of such concern to Christian people, and for the sake of the good name of the State, The Christian Advocate would be found with the other religious papers in calling upon the Governor to prevent the prize fight.

Monday night's fight between Ernst and Leeds was in line with the other brutal and degrading exhibitions which have been allowed for seventeen months to take place unmolested in the Coney Island Athletic Club. Ostensibly a scientific contest with gloves, under Marquis of Queensberry rules, it was in reality a prize fight to the finish—a battle which did not end until one of the contestants was knocked into insensibility by a blow over the heart.

As the defeated pugilist reeled and fell like a log to the platform, the excited spectators broke out into loud yells, which marked alike their varying feelings of dismay or delight.

Quivering and senseless, the defeated fighter lay on the platform for five minutes, while over him rolled a mighty confusion of sounds, the volleys of cheers of the victorious bettors struggling for mastery with the loud and angry outcries of those who had lost their money.

It is patent that the Leeds-Ernst fight, like the preceding fights before the Coney Island Athletic Club, was illegal, under Judge Barrett's decision in the Sullivan-Greenfield case.

Judge Barrett declared that a contest was illegal if severe blows were struck, which were likely to cause injury, or likely to inflame the passions, or if the contest was likely to produce a disturbance or a breach of the peace, or if the exhibition was in any just sense brutal or revolting.

A Methodist clergyman of Brooklyn has written to The New-York Times asking for information on the following points:

1. The names of the city and county officials who arrange the fights and divide the gate money.
2. The owner of the clubhouse and the extent of his connection with the fights.
3. The officials whose duty it is to interfere; also, the officials whose legal privilege it is to decide whether a contest is a sparring match or a prize fight.
4. The authority of the Gravesend Chief of Police in case the Sheriff declines to interfere.
5. The nature of McKane's connection with the club.

In answer:

1. Police Justice James G. Tighe has collected money for the sale of tickets. Justice Kenneth Sutherland has received money from the sale of tickets. Justice R. V. B. Newton is the matchmaker of the club. A former manager of the club has said that John Y. McKane was present at the Sunday meeting at which the organization of the club was arranged.
2. John Y. McKane, Chief of Police of Gravesend, owns the Coney Island Athletic Clubhouse. He is always on hand during the fights, but remains outside.
3. It is the duty of the Sheriff and District Attorney to interfere. McKane, as Chief of Police, can also interfere.
4. The men fight for a purse, which is a prize. The fact that man after man has been beaten into insensibility shows conclusively the brutal and unlawful character of the fights.
5. McKane was a party to the fights, in so far as he allowed them to occur and collected rentals.

Superintendent John Y. McKane of the Sheepshead Bay Methodist Episcopal Sunday School is swaggering about his Coney Island bailiwick with the 2,000 votes of Gravesend in his pocket and with a figurative chip on his shoulder. He is listening with careless indifference to the mighty protests of the clergymen and the decent and self-respecting citizens of Brooklyn against the proposed international prize fight between Charles Mitchell and James J. Corbett. He hears, without dismay, the rising note of public indignation in other parts of the State, called forth by the agitation of The New-York Times and by the petition distributed by the Young Men's Christian Association.

When spoken to recently about the proposed fight, Sunday School Superintendent McKane forcibly expressed to a reporter for The New-York Times his contempt for the preachers.

"You may say for me," he said, in a burst of anger, which reddened his face until it put on an apoplectic hue, "that I don't care anything about what The New-York Times prints about me. I never read The Times anyway, and don't know what it has said.

"You may also say for me that I do not care one snap what the preachers say. It doesn't amount to anything. Besides that, we have never had a prize fight at Coney Island yet, and we do not intend to have any."

"There is no padlock on the lips of a Methodist pastor," declared the Rev. Nathan Hubbell, D. D., of the Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church last Sunday morning, before denouncing from his pulpit the proposed prize fight, "and we do not propose to be silenced."

"Mr. McKane has no padlock on the lips of the Sheepshead Bay Methodist preacher," said one of his friends yesterday. "But," he added, drily, "he holds a mortgage on the church, and that's just as good."

Monday night's prize fight between Leeds and Ernst, in the ring of the Coney Island Athletic Club—the latest of that disreputable series of exhibitions which has been going on for a year and a half without the interference of the police or the Sheriff or his Deputies—was deliberately arranged by the politicians who own the club, in order to test, for their own final and complete satisfaction, whether the District Attorney or the Sheriff would interfere with it or any other contest of a like nature.

The test was an unqualified and elating success from their standpoint. There was no interference, either from the local police or the Sheriff or from District Attorney Ridgway. The brutal fight was allowed to proceed to its degrading conclusion.

Gov. Flower did not in any way interfere with the fight.

The managers of the Coney Island Athletic Club regard their experiment of the Leeds-Ernst battle as conclusive evidence that no official interference is to be apprehended from any quarter to the contemplated international prize fight between Corbett and Mitchell in December. They now feel safe in going ahead, in defiance of the clergymen and of public sentiment, and making all the concluding arrangements for the championship battle.

These office-holding promoters of prize fighting are insensible to all that goes on beyond their own little circle. They are unable to realize the force and extent of the popular uprising in Brooklyn against the prize fight for which they are arranging.

Flattered and encouraged by the praise bestowed openly on their contest by "Boss" McLaughlin, Sheriff Courtney, Sunday School Superintendant McKane, Police Justices Tighe and Newton, and other machine Democratic leaders of Kings County charged with the enforcement of the law, the men in the Coney Island Athletic Club, in the language of their chief spokesman and defender, Sheriff Courtney, do not "care a rap" what the preachers say about them.

They have tried their test fight and have won. They do not now fear any interference from Gov. Flower, Sheriff Courtney, District Attorney Ridgway, or Chief of Police John Y. McKane of Gravesend.

But while these office-holding patrons of the prize ring are proceeding with their arrangements for the Corbett-Mitchell fight, defiant of public sentiment and not realizing its power and extent, the movement against the fight is spreading rapidly among all classes of citizens and is gathering force at a tremendous rate. The circulars and petitions of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association are being sent everywhere in New-York and Brooklyn, and hundreds of signatures have already been obtained.

Through the personal efforts of the many thousands of members of the Young Men's Christian Association in the two great cities and by the aid of the clergymen of all denominations and their congregations, the petitions to Gov. Flower to stop the fight are being placed in every home.

When the signatures all are collected by the Young Men's Christian Association the petition in bulk will go to Gov. Flower will be one of the largest and most representative demonstrations and evidences of public sentiment ever presented to the notice of a public official. With this monster petition before him, if by any chance he shall not have already taken some effective step, Gov. Flower can no longer be in any doubt as to how the decent and self-respecting citizens of New-York and Kings Counties stand on the subject of the prize fight.

The fight at John Y. McKane's Coney Island Club House last Monday night has thoroughly exasperated the respectable people of Brooklyn, and has given a wonderful impetus to the movement to prevent the Corbett-Mitchell battle. The brutal nature of the contest, the bold and defiant way in which it was advertised, and fought without official interference, and the cool satisfaction of the managers of the club over the success of what they now boast was their test fight to determine how the officials really stood toward them in the face of an adverse public sentiment, has intensified the public indignation beyond measure, and has spurred the protesting citizens on to still more vigorous efforts to rid their community of the blot which has been cast upon it.

TO THE GOVERNOR.

In support of the subjoined resolutions adopted by the Brooklyn Preachers' Meeting, held in the building of the Young Men's Christian Association, Oct. 2, 1893, we, the undersigned, respectfully and earnestly petition your Excellency to prohibit the palpable and brutalizing violation of the law to which they refer, namely, the proposed international prize fight fixed to occur within the limits of Kings County, State of New-York.

Whereas, Arrangements are being made for a prize fight, to take place at Coney Island some time in December next, for which articles of agreement have already been signed by the contestants; and

Whereas, This proposed contest is hostile to every sentiment of morality and religion, and in flagrant violation of the laws of this State; therefore,

Resolved, First—That we, the members of the Brooklyn and Long Island Preachers' Meeting, do hereby express our unqualified condemnation of all such brutal encounters.

Second—That we most heartily commend the outspoken and manly words of his Excellency, Gov. Flower, in condemnation of this violation of the laws of the State, and his words of warning to the officials of the county.

Third—That we fully approve the efforts of The New-York Times and other papers to rally the sentiment of the country against the brutal exhibition.

Fourth—That these resolutions be presented to the city press for publication and a copy be also sent to Gov. Flower, the District Attorney, and the Sheriff of the county.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.

Sign and return at once to any branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. Central Association, 502 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Secretary, Edwin F. See; Secretary in charge, Arthur B. Wood.

Sheriff Courtney's Opinion.

Sheriff Courtney of Brooklyn has his opinion of preachers, and expresses it as follows:

"The idea of the ministers prating against prize fights is absurd. Why, them fellows themselves encourage football games and attend them, too. They are more dangerous than prize fights, as men precipitate upon each other, and frequently break each other's limbs and injure themselves so they never recover."

A man that cannot distinguish the moral difference between a prize fight and a game of football must be a very intelligent Sheriff, and the county he hails from must be proud of his adornments. The New-York Times is fighting the battle against prize fighting with much heroism.—Christian Inquirer.

THE NAVY INTELLIGENCE BOOK.

An Outline of the Subjects Which the Volume Treats of.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—This year's naval intelligence book is disappointing. It lacks completeness in such papers as have found their way into the two-hundred-page volume, and there are omissions of important subjects, such as armor. There are two good reasons for this incompleteness. The force of officers usually stationed in the naval intelligence office has been reduced one-half, so that to-day there are at work in that office but seven officers, and three of these are absent. The department last year determined to omit the 1893 annual entirely, on account of the difficulty of compiling a work comparable with the valuable annuals of previous years. There was such a demand, however, for this year's book, on the supposition that it would appear, that the department reconsidered its decision, and the result is the present No. 12, entitled "The International Columbian Rendezvous and Review of 1893."

The object of the present volume, says Lieut. Singer, the chief intelligence officer, is to meet the demand for an authentic and connected narrative of the international rendezvous and review. Incidentally, a few facts regarding other navies, and some notes on other professional matters, of acknowledged incompleteness, are added. Such matter as is contained in the current volume is admirably prepared, and the account of the rendezvous and review of last April is a comprehensive description of permanent value. Lieut. George H. Peters is credited with this compilation.

The same officer contributes the paper on the naval maneuvers of 1892. He has been at some pains to describe the operations in various countries, and with the unofficial material at his disposal and the limited time in which to prepare his paper he treats his subject with a thoroughness that gives a value to an article, otherwise interesting with Lieut. Peter's comments. The countries represented are England, France, Germany, and Japan. Maps of the scenes of the maneuvers add to the usefulness of the article. A new title appears this year with the Intelligence Office annual, that of Staff Intelligence Officer, applied to the officers who have been concerned in the preparation of papers for this number.

The third article of the number is on naval administration and personnel, by Lieut. J. C. Colwell. The countries embraced in Mr. Colwell's discussion are Austria, England, France, Germany, Italy, and Russia. He describes the changes which have taken place during the year in the navies of other countries. The article, with those on similar subjects published previously, will prove useful now that the matter of personnel in our own service is still unsettled.

The "Notes on Ships," No. 4 in the present volume, is less complete than articles on this subject have been in years past. Lieut. E. J. Dorn, who contributes the paper, labored under the disadvantage of being unacquainted with the records. The matter he has furnished in the time allotted him for the task will answer probably all the purposes to which the paper need be put.

The usually interesting question of ordnance abroad suffers in the general economy of time exercised in the last days of the Tracy administration. Lieut. E. F. Qualtrough writes of the progress in gunnery in those countries which make a pretense at originality in that direction. He finds that all nations seem to be favoring the installation of lighter calibres of guns on board vessels. It is noticeable that the heaviest guns to be mounted in the three British battle ships included in the new building programme are of twelve-inch calibre. According to recent reports no more guns of over fifty tons' weight are to be built for British vessels, as modern guns of this size are considered capable of penetrating any armor likely to be encountered. He quotes one authority to the effect that the largest gun to be mounted on board ships should be a 12.6-inch, weighing from 50 to 60 tons, and employing an initial velocity between 1,640 and 1,968 foot-seconds. The Austrians have decided that in future no guns above 9.45 inch shall be contracted for. Krupp will guarantee no gun more than 35 to 40 calibres in length, and the Austrian experts have accepted these lengths. Monster guns have been abandoned in the Italian Navy, and none of the new ships is to carry guns exceeding 68 tons in weight.

The final paper of the volume is that on small arms, a timely topic, by Lieut. L. Karmany. In addition to a detailed description of weapons tested and adopted in foreign countries, a table of service guns has been arranged with all important facts conveniently set forth. All service rifles recently adopted by foreign powers are magazine arms of small calibre and use smokeless powder. The box magazine is displacing the tubular, the latter being now only used in the service arms of France, Portugal, and Japan.

Three countries have adopted the .256-inch calibre, Italy, Roumania, and Holland, and experiments are being made with the 5-millimeter rifles. The barrel envelope is now used only in Germany, Belgium, and Denmark. For bullets soft lead has almost disappeared, being found only in the Belgian and Danish bullets; hard lead for the core has displaced it in all others. Of the new bullet envelopes, the nickel-copper plated sheet steel seems to gain ground against that of simple steel and the nickel-copper alloy. The Swiss bullet, with paper covering for the cylindrical part and steel cap for the point, is the only one of that description. The sword bayonet is universally used, except in France.

Lieut. Karmany describes the effect of small-calibre bullets. It appears that the bullets act like shells at short range, and cut cleanly through bone at long range. The conclusion, from various experiments and accidents, is that hereafter there will be a greater number of killed on the battlefield and a greater number of recoveries. The defect of double feed is common to many magazine arms, although there are inventions to meet the defect.

Some space is given up to a description of an automatic magazine rifle invented by Mannlicher, of 6.5 millimeters. The mechanism is very simple and has a recoil and spring-operated breech bolt. The magazine, containing five charges, can be emptied in one second. The inventor does not consider this rifle at present suitable for general use by infantry because of the difficulty of supplying ammunition, but for ships' use, in repelling torpedo attacks.

The volume concludes with a list of standard books on professional subjects, corrected to date, and an index renders the material in the modest annual of convenient access. The typographical appearance of the annual and the paper on which it is printed are a great improvement over past years.

To be Voted for in Kings County.

The following city and county officers will be elected in Brooklyn and Kings County this Fall:

Mayor, to succeed David A. Boody.
Supervisor at Large, to succeed George Kiskel.
Judge, Second District, to succeed J. H. Barnard.
Sheriff, to succeed John Courtney.
Five Senators.
Eighteen Assemblymen.
Full Board of Aldermen.
Supervisors in old wards and also in Twenty-second Ward.
Constables in all wards.
Delegates to the Constitutional Convention—five for each Senatorial district—and fifteen Delegates at Large.

Elk Shipped for Breeding.

Thirty elk went out on the steamship Bovic Tuesday in charge of Major Root. They were caught in Wyoming and are intended for the estate of Sir Peter Walker, near Liverpool, England. Sir Peter will try to breed from them. He will pay $20,000 for the lot if they are landed in good condition on his place.

Armour Predicts Good Times.

Philip D. Armour, the Chicago millionaire, passed through town yesterday on his way to Boston. He expressed the opinion that good times were coming, and that the World's Fair was a great success.

Track for Brooklyn Equestrians.

By order of the Brooklyn Park Department, a one-mile track, staked off with guide posts, in the Prospect Park parade ground, was opened to horseback riders yesterday.

Hurricane in the Bahamas.

NASSAU, N. P., Oct. 11.—A hurricane is blowing over the Bahama Islands. The wind is west, backing to southerly. Some damage has been done to buildings, wharves, and shipping, but no loss of life has been reported.

THE BAY STATE'S CANDIDATE

MASSACHUSETTS JUSTLY PROUD OF JOHN E. RUSSELL.

A Tower of Strength Among All the People—Respected for His Principles, Integrity, and Sincerity—His Successful Career in Politics—The One Man Whom McKinley Feared—A Pleasant Home in Leicester, Unpretentious, but Stored with Comfort and Luxury.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 11.—The nomination of John E. Russell as the Democratic candidate for Governor of the Commonwealth has suddenly lifted the quaint and picturesque little town of Leicester into national prominence.

Leicester is six miles out of Worcester, to the westward. The territory embraced within its limits, with the lands covered by Spencer, Paxton, and Auburn, originally bore the uneuphonious name of Towtaid. It adjoined the Quinsigamond settlement, now constituting the City of Worcester. Leicester was incorporated as a town in 1713, or twenty-nine years after the incorporation of Worcester. Its sturdy sons went out with the men of Acton, Concord, and Lexington to fight for the freedom of the colonies from British domination in 1775. It is known favorably as one of the famous revolutionary towns.

There is little evidence of progress in Leicester. It presents all the aspects and attributes of the New-England village. It is quiet, restful, and contented with its present uneventful condition and its historic past. Its population does not exceed 3,000

John E. Russell.

souls. The "court end" of the town is on a high hill, dotted with fine residences churches, a public hall, and a school. This hill is the highest point of land between the Connecticut River and the coast. It affords a magnificent panoramic view of the broad stretch of rolling country of which it is the centre.

Near the summit of the hill stands the residence of Mr. Russell. There is nothing pretentious or imposing about its exterior. Indeed, it would not attract the gaze or attention of he casual visitor. The house is long and low, neatly kept and artistically painted. It bears abundant evidence of the taste and bent of its owner. Below and beyond it slope down to the valley well-cultivated and well-stocked fields. Stables and sheds for cattle can be seen just back of the house. These are models of neatness and sanitary arrangement, for Mr. Russell is a scientific as well as a practical farmer.

It is, however, in the interior of his modest-appearing residence that the character and intellectual tendencies of its occupant stand fully revealed. The parlor, study, library, dining room, and reception room are on the ground floor. They are models and marvels of artistic decoration. Hand-wrought tapestries and hangings, richly-covered panels, exquisite paintings, and rare prints are to be met in profusion. The library contains some 6,000 volumes. Standard works in Spanish, French, Italian, and English have their allotted sections and compartments. Books of travel, fiction, political economy, science and history abound everywhere. Choice old classical tomes, long out of print and valuable as well for their antiquity as for the knowledge contained in their pages, are grouped together and prized as treasures. One can readily understand, after an hour's careful inspection of this splendid collection of literary gems, the almost phenomenal acquaintance with economic, scientific, and historic subjects which is disclosed in Mr. Russell's public addresses and correspondence.

Mr. Russell is the ideal country gentleman. He is courteous, polite, hospitable, generous, frank, and scrupulously considerate of the feelings of others. No one who rides or walks through the town with him can fail to be impressed with the uniform and universal respect in which he is held by his neighbors. The honest farmer, with his market wagon, the laboring man, with his dinner pail, the factory operative, and the farm hand, all doff their hats as he passes. And he knows most of them by name. "How are you, Seth?" "How do you do, Patrick?" "Good morning, Lemuel," are salutations frequently heard on the road as the Democratic candidate moves about. It is not because of his candidacy that he thus accosts the plain people of the neighborhood. He has always done so, and that is why the sturdy toilers of Leicester and the farmers in the vicinity respect and honor him. They know that his friendship is sincere and that it has been frequently demonstrated in more substantial ways than the greeting on the highway. They know that sound advice, financial aid, and a cheery word in the hour of trouble or gloom have always been theirs for the asking.

It may be thought strange that a man who has a taste for the joys of country life, with its repose and its health-giving qualities, and who lives in a congenial atmosphere of culture, refinement, and domestic ease, should mingle in the turmoil and confusion of political striving. When this suggestion was made to Mr. Russell he replied: "Every man needs some sort of diversion or dissipation. I get mine in politics." This is the only reasonable solution of the problem. Mr. Russell revels in political contentions. But he hates office holding. The drudgery and dry rot of official routine he despises. He served for six years as Secretary and Chief Executive Officer of the State Board of Agriculture. But this service afforded him an opportunity to visit and address and advise the farmers, to study their methods of work, and to give them valuable information. He enjoyed this period of his life with the keenest zest.

He served one term in Congress, and absolutely refused to stand for re-election. He was disgusted by the log-rolling, the wire-pulling, the office brokerage, the scheming, and the pipe-laying which went on constantly around him. He was one of the most attentive and pains-taking members in the House. He rarely missed a roll-call. He was one of the most earnest and intelligent members of the Foreign Affairs Committee. The Mills bill was framed and passed by the House during his term of service. By the merest accident he took a prominent part in the debates on that Democratic measure.

It was not his intention to participate in the tariff fight, although he felt keenly the necessity of a revision on the lines of the Mills bill. One day, Mr. O'Neill of Pennsylvania was making a set speech on the side of the protectionists, when Mr. Russell, by asking a few simple but puzzling questions, was drawn into a sharp controversy. At the close of Mr. O'Neill's speech, he took the floor and astonished the House by his eloquence and his familiarity with the principles of taxation and industrial science. He promptly answered all questions propounded for the purpose of entangling and embarrassing him. He came out of the conflict a winner, and established his reputation as a debater, as an orator, and as a political economist. Major McKinley said, after the bill was pased, that he feared Mr. Russell more than any man on the floor, because he seemed to be loaded with information upon almost every question that came up, and familiar with every schedule that was under discussion.

Mr. Russell went abroad in 1888, and remained away for over a year. He spent the Winter in Egypt, and in the Spring went to the south of France. He also visited Greece, Germany, Italy, and Spain. He was offered the nomination for Governor by the Democratic Party on his return, but he declined to accept. He presided over the State Convention that nominated Gov. William E. Russell that year, and made more than a score of speeches in the campaign. In 1890 he was in constant demand. His reputation as a tariff expert and as a convincing speaker had spread over the country. He spoke in New-York State, in Ohio, Michigan, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New-Hampshire. He held a public debate with Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island in Brookline, and carried off the honors. The tariff sentiment in this State had been growing and the best exponents of protection were brought here to stem the tide. But the State sent seven of her twelve Representatives to Congress pledgd to a sweeping reform.

In 1891 he once more took the platform in joint debate, this time with Henry Cabot Lodge. The question at issue was the administration of Gov. William E. Russell, and the champion of the Governor vanquished the scholar from Nahant. The debate was held in Tremont Temple, Boston, and it attracted the most thoughtful and intelligent audience that has ever attended a political meeting in the eastern part of the State.

Mr. Russell was elected in 1892 a delegate at large to the Chicago Convention. He was then a most enthusiastic Cleveland adherent. He was early on the ground, and he soon took his proper place as one of the most conspicuous leaders in the movement which resulted in the nomination of the President. He presided over the conferences held by Mr. Cleveland's supporters, and contributed to their harmony and success by his tact, diplomacy, and good nature. In the campaign which followed he worked with all his ability and energy. He traveled incessantly from State to State, and spoke nearly every night. Before the inauguration of the Administration he sailed for Europe. He would take no place, he would accept no reward. Taking his charming and accomplished wife with him, he boarded a European steamship and left politics and the strife of politicians behind.

Owing to the financial flurry caused by the mischievous Sherman bill during the Summer, Mr. Russell's vacation was interrupted. He left Dublin, where he was thoroughly enjoying himself, and came home to look after some interests that were jeopardized. He found the Democratic Party in a state of anxiety, owing to the determination of two or three available men to decline the nomination for Governor. He promptly volunteered to take the banner in his hands if the people should express a desire to have him as a candidate. This unselfish act won him the gratitude and respect of the leaders and the undying affection of the rank and file.

Thus it comes about that this scholar, statesman, orator, farmer, and gentleman is the candidate of the united Democracy of Massachusetts. No stronger man could be named for the place. He is a tower of strength with the farmers in the western and middle sections; he has the confidence of the progressive and independent voters, for he is right on the tariff, the finances, and civil service reform; he is the idol of the plain people and the workers, for he is eloquent, witty, honest, and sincere. The great mass of the Democratic Party admire his unselfishness and his devotion to principle. All classes and conditions of men, be they Republicans, Democrats, or Mugwumps, know that if he is elected the Governor of Massachusetts in the year 1894 will be a dignified, capable, polished, honest, and upright executive.

MIRACLE OF THE PHONOGRAPH.

Edison's Invention Applied to the Scientific Cure of Deafness.

Dr. George A. Leech delivered a lecture Tuesday evening at the Leech Institute, 39 West Twenty-seventh Street, on a new method of curing deafness by means of the Edison-Leech phonograph. Illustrations were given of his method of treating deaf patients by introducing into the ear a vibratory piece of an intensity sufficient to cause even deaf-mutes to hear.

"I regard the Edison phonograph," he said, "as the most wonderful invention of an age remarkable for its great discoveries. It is the human voice and the human ear rolled into one.

"But it was not designed as an instrument for the cure of deafness until I invented and applied to it certain apparatus which makes it complete for that purpose. In order to hear, it is absolutely necessary that three little bones called the hammer, anvil, and stirrup, situated in a little cavity known as the drum or middle ear, should be made to vibrate at a certain rate of speed."

After explaining how these bones were connected, and the manner in which sound was conveyed to the auditory nerve and brain, he said: "The speed with which these bones move varies from 16 to 30,000 times in a second. Vibrations slower than 16 times a second are not fast enough to be recognized as sound by the human ear, while those exceeding 30,000 vibrations are so rapid as to be beyond its capacity for hearing.

"A person is deaf when the joints of these bones become stiff and do not respond properly to the vibrations of sound, and the degree of deafness is measured by the amount of stiffness in the joints.

"The reason why most deaf people hear better in a noise such as the rumbling of street cars is because the extraordinary loud sounds falling on the ear compel the bones in the drum of the ear to vibrate with the required speed to convey sounds to the brain. In this fact lies one of the secrets of the method employed for the cure of deafness. We apply in a scientific way, by means of the improved phonograph, vibrations of sufficient intensity to move the delicate mechanism of the human ear. In this manner we render the joints in the drum of the ear movable.

"The principle of treatment employed is the massage, or mechanical stimulation, and the consequent reawakening of the sound-conducting apparatus of the ear, by means of vibrating force. The character, frequency, and intensity of the vibrations are regulated by the surgeon, according to the exigencies of the case under treatment."

Dr. Leech explained at much length the mechanism of the human ear. His system will soon be introduced into some of the deaf and dumb institutions, and he feels sanguine that wonderful cures will be effected.

THEIR FUNERAL BOYCOTT.

Ill Feeling Between Colored Pastors and Colored Secret Societies.

Ever since the Colored Ministerial Association of Brooklyn began its anti-funeral crusade against the secret societies of that city, the societies have been engaged in a strenuous effort to erect a hall, wherein they may conduct funeral services, and thereby boycott the colored churches.

Mount Zion Lodge of Odd Fellows of that city last night opened a fair and bazaar, to last a week, for the purpose of raising funds to begin at once the erection of the desired public hall. Representatives of all the colored secret societies in Brooklyn were invited to assist the Odd Fellows in their effort, and they were out in force last night.

The fair is held in the Athenaeum, Atlantic Avenue and Clinton Street, and the booths are in charge of the wives, daughters, and sweethearts of the members of the lodge. The Odd Fellows Executive Committe includes the wives of the officers of the lodge, among whom are: Mrs. W. H. Lake, Chairman; Mrs. F. J. Jackson, Mrs. Josiah Crump, Mrs. J. P. Wright, Mrs. J. Keeling, and Mrs. P. Allman.

The erection of the hall is to be under the supervision of the Building Committee, composed of the following well-known Odd Fellows: Frank Jackson, Chairman; R. L. Williams, J. B. Mosely, J. W. Everson, R. H. Turpin, J. Keeling, C. H. Wadkins, R. J. Parrott, W. F. Robinson, E. T. Weston, M. J. Richards, J. H. Ferguson, G. W. Simmons, Josiah Crump, and George Brown.

Premier Giolitti's Defense.

ROME, Oct. 11.—Premier Giolitti will make an important speech next week at a banquet in Dronero, where he is to be entertained by 50 Senators and 300 members of the Chamber of Deputies. A draft of his speech was submitted to the Cabinet today. In it the Premier defends himself against the imputations connecting him with the bank scandals, and announces a measure for a progressive tax on two classes of incomes, which he believes will more than suffice to balance the budget.

Humbert's Sympathy for MacMahon.

ROME, Oct. 11.—King Humbert has sent the following telegram to Signor Ressman, the Italian Ambassador in Paris: "Holding in affectionate remembrance the glorious part taken by the illustrious Marshal MacMahon in the campaign of 1859, I beg you to convey to the Marshal and his family my hope that he may yet be spared for many long years, retaining the gratitude of Italians and the admiration of the valiant French Army."

INTERNATIONAL TEST OF GUNS.

American and European Rapid-fire Weapons to Compete at Sandy Hook.

Preparations are being made by the United States ordnance officers at the Sandy Hook Proving Grounds for an extended international competitive tests of six-pounder rapid-fire guns in the course of the next ten weeks. The guns to be entered for the trial will include the Hotchkiss, Driggs, Schroeder, Seabury, Adamson, Maxim, and Maxim-Nordenfeldt types. There are hopes that the Sponsal people, Schneider et Cie, and Krupp may also enter light, rapid-fire guns.

All guns tested in the coming trials must be of the six-pounder type. In the case of the foreign standard rifles, guns closely approaching, but not exceeding, the six-pounder calibre will, it is understood, be permitted to compete.

Of the guns booked for testing, the Hotchkiss six-pounder is an American-designed weapon manufactured at the Hotchkiss shops near Paris. The test gun is now on exhibition in the Hotchkiss collection of rifles at the World's Fair. It recently won a first medal at the fair. When the Hotchkiss gun was invented, the United States Navy Department failed to avail itself of the weapon, and the inventor carried it to France. The French authorities took the Hotchkiss gun up, and as a condition to its acceptance directed that Hotchkiss should build shops in France.

In late years the American Navy has seen fit to provide itself with Hotchkiss rapid-fire guns, and Hotchkiss cannon are now fabricated by the Hotchkiss people at the shops of Probt & Whitney, at Hartford, Conn.

The Hotchkiss gun of to-day is a great advance over the Hotchkiss gun which was first produced. The six-pounder gun to be entered in the Sandy Hook test imparts to its projectile an initial velocity of 2,665 feet per second. This tremendous velocity is obtained on a chamber pressure of about fourteen tons to the square inch. The test gun will withstand, it is calculated, chamber pressure of about twenty-seven tons to the square inch. At the muzzle the projectile will pierce nearly eight inches of wrought iron. At 1,000 yards five inches of wrought iron can be pierced.

The new six-pounder Hotchkiss gun uses smokeless powder. The gun is provided with double-recoil cylinders, one placed above and one under the chase. There are double extractors and a safety pin which prevents the breach-block from being suddenly opened during a hang-fire of the smokeless powder. The gun is about five calibres longer than the standard six-pounder gun now in use in the United States Navy.

The Driggs-Schroeder gun is an American weapon, and the design of Lieuts. Driggs and Schroeder, of the United States Navy. A few of these guns are now in use in the United States Navy.

The Seabury gun is the invention of Lieut. Seabury of the United States Navy. The breach-block of this gun is opened by one motion of a hand lever swinging to the right in the rear of the gun. The new Dashiel breech mechanism of the rapid-fire four-inch guns of the United States Navy closely resembles the Seabury mechanism; indeed, the Seabury people claim that the Dashiel mechanism is an infringement upon their own design.

The Adamson gun is an English weapon. It has a drop breech block, after the pattern of the Hotchkiss weapon. The Maxim gun is the invention of an American. The Maxim gun to be tested was built at the Maxim works in England. The Maxim breech block is the interrupted screw system. The block is opened by a single motion.

The Maxim-Nordenfeldt gun has an automatic closing breech block. The shoving home of the cartridge closes automatically the breech block. The shock of the discharge opens the breech block and extracts the cartridge case.

The Sponsal gun is an American invention. The Schneider et Cie gun is a French weapon, in which the breech block is operated on the interrupted screw system.

The Krupp gun works its breech block in the manner familiar to all Krupp guns.

The Hotchkiss, Maxim-Nordenfeldt, and Adamson guns to be tested in the coming trial are now at the World's Fair.

The coming trial will demonstrate, it is expected, the best type of weapon for general adoption by the United States Army.

AS GOOD AS THE FOREIGN ARTICLE.

Successful Tests of Eight and Ten Inch Shots of American Make.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—There has been a trial of the American-made armor-piercing shot at the Sandy Hook army ordnance proving ground, the report of which is at the War Department. The shells were of eight and ten inch calibre, and were manufactured by the Midvale Steel Company. The type of shell is the Holtzer, the most formidable of the foreign projectiles. The purpose was to test the acceptability of the second lot of eight-inch and the first lot of ten-inch Holtzer shell.

The firing was made more interesting by the testing of a new eight-inch projectile made by the Midvale Company and declared to be an improvement on the Holtzer shot. Seacoast defense rifles were used in the discharge of the two eight-inch and two ten-inch shots. The former was fired against a nine-inch nickel steel, oil-tempered, annealed plate, and the latter was fired against an 11¼-inch armor plate. The eight-inch shot was fired with 98 pounds of powder, giving a chamber pressure of 24,033 pounds to the square inch, and a velocity of 1,622 feet a second. It struck the upper centre of the plate and made a clean hole; then it passed through the three feet of oaken backing and a huge pile of sand behind. That deflected its course, and it passed out to the left at an angle of about 45 degrees, falling far away on the beach.

The ten-inch shot, which weighed 575 pounds, pierced the 11¼-inch plate, passed through the backing, and was deflected about as far to the right and at almost the same angle as the previous shot, landing in the sand bottom. Both projectiles were found to be uninjured. The plates stood the tests well, considering both had been fired at before. The new shot made as good a showing as the Holtzer projectiles, and encouraged the company to continue its experiments with it.

FREE ASTRONOMICAL LECT

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

TRADING LESS ACTIVE AND PRICES IRREGULAR.

The Industrials Still Leading the Market—Granger Stocks Lower on the Unfavorable Government Crop Report—A Favorable Showing by St. Paul—Waiting for Action by the Senate—The Coal Properties—The Discredited Reading Management Still Drifting—The Speyer Loan and Reorganization Talk.

NEW-YORK,
Wednesday, Oct. 11—P. M.

Trading was less active than yesterday and prices were somewhat irregular. The movement in the industrials continued, the heaviest trading being in Whisky and Sugar. The former advanced 2 1-2 points and the latter 1-2 point on manipulation by the pools operating in these specialties. There was no news concerning either property to account for the movements.

In the railway list the Granger stocks were lower. Burlington, Rock Island, and St. Paul were weak on the unfavorable character of the Government crop report issued after the close of business yesterday. St. Paul was somewhat better held than the others on the large increase in its earnings for the first week of the month. Union Pacific and Louisville and Nashville made notable gains on the covering of short contracts put out during the past few days.

The Street is waiting for developments as to the issue in the Senate on silver repeal. Opinion, however, is divided as to the probable outcome of the contest, and, consequently, there is a general indisposition to do much in the market. It is felt that the ultimate result will be the repeal of the obnoxious law, but it is feared that further delay is possible and that a prolonging of the uncertainty may do irreparable injury to the business interests of the country. Should a commercial reaction occur, the effect would be disastrous in all markets in which American securities are dealt in.

The coal stocks were not active, but they were all lower. The weakness was due to the denials of the recent stories which indicated the forming of another coal combination through the control of Lackawanna by the Jersey Central. The settlement between the Lehigh Valley Company and the private operators on its lines was announced from Philadelphia, but on a basis entirely different from that indicated in all recent dispatches from that city. That the settlement is not regarded as unduly favorable to the railway company is made evident by the decline of 2 points made in Lehigh Valley stock in the Philadelphia market. There were no developments regarding Reading affairs. The receivers met, but transacted only routine business. No progress has been made toward adjusting the Speyer loan; the receivers have been so discredited by recent developments in The Times that they are in no position to negotiate anything, while, on the other hand, the loan is so well secured that the syndicate is not troubling itself about the safety of its money. The talk of a reorganization plan to be submitted by the present management attracts little attention, for it is well known that anything which does not involve an entire change in the personnel of the present control of the property will not receive the support of the security holders. In fact, it is very doubtful if the existing tainted management will have the audacity to submit a plan of any kind.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	145	145	145	145	140	145	50
American Cotton Oil	35⅝	36¼	35⅛	36	35½	35⅞	1,100
American Cotton Oil pf	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	72	72½	160
American Express	112	112	110	110	110	112	70
American Sugar Refining	91⅜	92⅛	90⅝	91¾	91⅝	91¾	18,619
*American Sugar Refining pf	88½	88½	88	88½	89	89	90
*American Sugar Refining pf	81	81½	81	81½	80	83	70
*American Tobacco	18⅞	19¼	18⅝	19⅛	19	19⅛	5,737
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	27	27	27	27	27	27⅜	100
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	47½	47½	47¼	47¼	47¼	48	325
Canada Southern	16¼	16½	16¼	16⅜	16	16⅛	400
Chesapeake & Ohio	60	60⅞	59½	60⅜	60¼	60⅜	11,565
Chicago Gas	136	136	136	136	135	140	150
Chicago & Alton	93½	93½	93¼	93⅜	93½	94½	133
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	102½	102¾	102½	102½	102½	102¾	2,490
Chicago & Northwestern	81¾	81⅞	80⅝	80¾	80½	80¾	10,475
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	93⅝	93⅝	93	93⅛	93⅛	93⅜	1,129
C., C., C. & St. Louis	59⅝	59¾	58⅞	59¼	59¼	59½	21,700
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	117	117	117	117	116	117	8
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf	65	65	63¾	64	64	64¼	6,663
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	65	65	63¾	64	64	20½	1,100
Columbus, Hock. Valley & Toledo	20⅜	20⅝	20	20½	20	20½	10
Consolidated Gas Company	121¼	121¼	121⅜	121⅜	121	121¼	371
Delaware & Hudson	152	152	151¾	152	151¼	153⅛	734
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	152	152	151¾	152	151¼	153⅛	100
DenRer & Rio Grande	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9½	10	950
Denver & Rio Grande pf	29⅜	31	29¾	30	30	31	32,013
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	30½	33¾	30¼	32⅞	32⅞	33	130
Edison Electric Illuminating	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	94	95	3,315
General Electric	44½	45	43¾	44⅞	44¾	44½	5
Illinois Central	93	93	93	93	93	93½	150
Lake Erie & Western	16	16	16	16	16	16½	200
Lake Erie & Western pf	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	69	70	500
Lake Shore	122⅝	122⅝	122¼	122⅝	122⅜	123⅜	6,870
Louisville & Nashville	44	45	43⅝	44⅞	44⅜	44⅞	100
Louisville, New-Albany & Chi., t. r.	14	14	14	14	14	15	154
Manhattan Consolidated	126	126	126	126	125½	126	100
Michigan Central	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	90¾	92	10
Minneapolis & St. Louis, t. r.	10	10	10	10	10	11	10
Missouri Pacific	22¼	22⅝	21¼	22½	22½	22⅝	6,588
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	19	19	19	19	19⅛	20	100
National Cordage, 2d as. paid	23	25½	23	25⅛	25½	26	2,050
*National Lead	26	26	25⅝	25⅞	26	26⅛	1,230
*National Lead pf	70½	71⅜	70½	71⅜	70	72	331
National Linseed Oil	18¼	18¼	18	18	16	19	200
National Starch	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8	10	100
New-Jersey Central	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	110	112	121
New-York Central	102¼	102¼	102	102¼	101¾	102½	123
New-York & New-England	28⅛	28⅜	26⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27¾	5,685
New-York, Lake Erie & Western	14	14	13¾	13¾	13¾	13⅞	700
New-York, Lake Erie & Western pf	28	28	28	28	26	30	50
New-York, Susq. & Western, new	13¾	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	13¼	13¾	811
New-York, Susq. & Western pf., new	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	44	150
North American	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5¾	320
Northern Pacific	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	6⅞	100
Northern Pacific pf	19⅜	19⅞	19⅜	19⅞	20	20½	274
Ontario & Western	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14¼	14⅞	690
Pacific Mail	14	14	14	14	14½	15⅜	240
Philadelphia & Reading	17	17⅜	16½	17⅛	17	17⅜	2,150
P., C. & St. L. pf	48½	49¼	48½	48¾	48½	51	167
Pullman Palace Car Company	168½	168¼	168½	168½	167	169	75
Rich. & West Point, 1st in. paid	1¼	1¼	1	1⅛	1⅛	1¼	2,100
Rich. & West Point, 2d in. paid	3	3	2¾	2⅞	2⅞	3	1,515
St. Louis Southwestern pf	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	8	8¼	4
St. Paul & Omaha	34⅜	34¾	34⅜	34¾	34⅞	35¼	1,100
St. Paul & Omaha pf	108	108	108	108	107	109	15
Southern Pacific	18¼	18¼	18	18	18	18½	200
Tennessee Coal & Iron	14⅝	15	14⅝	15	14⅜	15½	657
Texas Pacific	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¾	145
Union Pacific	17	17⅞	16¼	17⅜	17⅝	17⅜	11,645
United States Rubber	30	30	30	30	29	32	150
Wabash pf.	15	15¼	15	15¼	15⅛	15¾	235
Wells-Fargo Express	135	135	132	132	130	137	15
Western Union Telegraph	82⅜	82⅜	81⅞	81⅝	81⅝	81⅞	6,931
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	43	43	43	43	45	45	130

Total sales.....174,849

*Unlisted.

Mortgages.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Amer. Cot. Oil 8s	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	$3,000
Amer. Dock 5s	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	2,000
A., T. & S. F. 6s	72⅞	73⅛	72⅞	73¼	23,500
Atl. & N. W. 1st. 8s	83	83	83	83	10,000
Cairo, A. & T. 1st. 9s	95	95	95	95	1,000
Canada So. 1st	104¼	104¼	103⅝	104	8,000
Canada So. 2d	96	96	96	96	1,000
Cent. of N.J. gen. 5s	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	6,000
C. & O. gen. 4½s	69⅜	69⅜	69⅜	69⅜	1,000
C. & O. 6s A. 1st cn. 2-4s	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	1,000
C. & O. S. W. 1st. 10s	105	105	105	105	1,000
C. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	95½	95½	95½	95½	14,000
Chi. & N. 1st. 5s	115	115	115	115	28,000
C., B. & Q. 7s	117¾	117¾	117¼	117⅝	20,000
Chi. Gas C. 1st. 5s	81½	81½	81½	81½	15,000
Col. Coal & I. 6s	95	95	95	95	1,000
D. & H. 1st 7s, 1894, r	102	102	102	102	3,000
Del. & H. 1st. 7s, 1894, r	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	1,000
Den. & Rio G. 4s	74	74	73¾	73¾	26,000
Del. & L. R. 1st. 7s	95	95	95	95	4,000
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. 1st	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	1,000
Erie 1st	109	109	109	109	1,000
Ft. W. & Chi. 2d	130½	130½	130½	130½	2,000
H. & T. C. 1st 5s	104¾	104¾	104¼	104¼	4,000
Iron M. gen. 5s	69¼	69¼	69¼	69¼	3,000
Kan. C. & Pac. 1st.	66	66	66	66	1,000
Kan. Pac. 6s, '95	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	1,000
Kan. P. 1st. Den.	109½	109½	109½	109½	3,000
K. & T. 1st. g. 4s	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼	13,000
K. & T. 2d. g. 4s	38	38¼	38	38¼	86,000
Knox. & Ohio 1st	98	98	98	98	2,000
Laclede Gas 1st	77	77	77	77	9,000
L. V. term. 5s	100	100	100	100	3,000
La. & Mo. R. 1st	112	112	112	112	2,000
L. & N. gen. 6s	113	113	113	113	10,000
L. & N. 1st, N. O. & M.	115	115	114	114	2,000
L., N. A. & Chi. cn.	93	93	93	93	1,000
Met. Elev. 1st	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	1,000
M. & N. 1st, 1913, cn.	110	110	110	110	2,000
M. & Ohio gen. 4s.	50	50	50	50	2,000
Nash. & Chat. 1st.	123	123	123	123	1,000
N. Y. C. ext. 4s	101	101	101	101	2,000
N. Y. C. & H. R. 1st, c.	121¼	121¼	121¼	121¼	8,000
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	12,000
N. Y. Elev. 1st	110	110	110	110	10,000
N. Y. Sus. & W. refdg. 4s	80⅞	81	80⅞	81	10,000
N. Y. Ont. & W. 5s	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	1,000
North. Pac. 3d, c.	104	104¼	104	104¼	40,000
North. Pac. 1st. N.	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	5,000
Northwest. s. f. 6s	111	111	111	111	5,000
Ore. Imp. cn. 5s	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	3,000
Pitts. & W. 1st	82	82	82	82	3,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	30⅜	30⅜	30⅛	30⅛	10,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	19⅜	20	19	19⅜	95,000
Reading gen. 4s	67⅞	67⅞	67¼	67¼	1,000
Rich. & Dan. 6s	109	109	109	109	2,000
Rich. & W. P. Ter. 6s. t. r.	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜	2,000
R. & W. P. T. col. tr. 5s, t. r.	22	22	22	22	7,000
Rio G. W. 1st	66	66	66	66	1,000
Rock Isl. deb. 5s	90	90	90	90	5,000
Rock Island 5s, c.	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	10,000
R., W. & O. cn.	107⅞	108	107⅞	108	10,000
St. L. & S. F. cl. C.	107	107	107	107	2,000
St. P. & N. P. 6s.	105¾	106	105½	105½	15,000
St. P. & Om. cn.	118	118	118	118	3,000
St. Paul term. 5s	105	105	105	105	5,000
St. P. 1st, D. & C. 5s	101	101	101	101	7,000
St. P. 1st, M. & M. 8s	110½	110½	110½	110½	2,000
St. P. 1st, S. W.	110	110	110	110	1,000
St. P., C. P. W. 5s	108½	108½	108½	108½	10,000
St. A. & A. P. 4s	66	66	66	66	3,000
So. Pac. of A. 1st	92	92	92	92	1,000
Texas Pac. 1st 5s	70½	70½	70½	70½	1,000
Texas Pac. 2d inc.	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	1,000
Union Elev. 1st	104	104	103⅝	103⅝	24,000
U. P. 1st of 1896	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	3,000
U. P. 1st of 1897	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	3,000
U. P. 1st of 1899	107	107	107	107	1,000
U. P., D. & G. 5s	41	41	41	41	1,000
Utica & R. R. 4s	101	101	101	101	3,000
Wabash 1st	102⅜	102⅜	102⅛	102⅛	1,000
W. N. Y. & P. 2d	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	10,000
West Shore 4s. c.	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	6,000
West Shore 4s, r.	99	99	99	99	20,000

Total sales.....$667,800

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alb. & Sus.	150		M. & St. L.		
Allen & T. R.	20	30	pf. & r.	38¼	29½
Am. Coal.	80	90	Mobile & O.	13	14½
Am. Dist. Tel.	30	41	N., C. & St. L.	68	62
Am. T. & C.	89		Nat. Cordage		
Am. Tob. pf.	97	98½	pf., as. pd.	45	58
At. & Pac.	2¼	2⅝	Nat. St. 2d pf.	30	
Balt. & Ohio.	68	69	New Cent. C.	8	9¼
Bruns. Co.	3	6	N. Y. & N. H.	191	195
Bk. & P. pf.	68	76	N. Y. & N. pf.	10	11
B., C. R. & N.	40		N. Y., C. & St. L.	12	13¼
Can. Pacific.	74	75	N. Y. Cordage		
Central Pac.	19	20¾	pf., as. pd.	45	55
Chi. & R. Ill.	55	56	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	23¼	25
C. & N. W. pf.	136	139			
Cleve. & P.	146				
C., C. & I., D	8	11	Norfolk So.	47	
Col., F. & I.	24	26	Nor. & W. pf.	21	22
Col. & I. pf.		90	Ohio South.	25	50
Col. & H. C.	8	8½	Ont. Mining.	5	8
C., H. V. & T. pf.	60	69	Oregon Imp.	11	13
Com. Cable.	160	165	Ore. R. & N.	38	44
Consol. Coal.	26	31	Penn. Coal.	250	300
D. M. & Ft. D.	6	7	Peo. & East.	4	8
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	26		Peo., D. & E.	7	7¾
Edis. El. Ill.	7	8	Pitts. & W. pf.	27	30
E., J. & S. & A. pf.	17	20	P. C., C. & St. L.	14	15¼
E. T., V. & G. 1st pf.	6	15	P. P. W. & C.	140	
E. T., V. & G. 2d pf.		4	Quicksilver.	1¼	2¼
Ev. & T. H.	80	89	Rens. & Sar.	160	
Gt. North. pf.	109	113	R. & W. P. pf. T.	14½	17
G. B. & W. tr.	6½	7½	R., W. & O.	105	108
Homestake.	11	14	St. L. & So.	95	
H. & Texas.	2¼	3	St. L. S. W.	4	4¾
Iowa Cent.	7¼	7⅞	St. L. S. W. pf.	24	27
Iowa C. pf.	19	22	St. P. & Dul.	24½	30
Kan. C. & Om.	2	3	St. P. & M.	104	110
Kan. C. & Om. pf.	6	8	St. P., M. & M.	104	110
Keok. & D. M.	5	7½	Sil. Bull. certs.		73¾
Laclede Gas.	15	15¼	So. Col. Oil.	40	50
Laclede G. pf.	58	62	Tol. & O. C.	30	33
Long Island.	90½	93¾	Tol. & O. C. pf.	65	
L. E. & St. L.	12	7	Tol., A. A. & N. M.	8	8½
L., St. L. & T.	7	10	U. P., D. & G.	5½	6
Mah. Coal R.	95	100	U. S. Ex.	50	55
Mah. C. R. pf.	105	108	U. S. Rub. pf.	68	77
Man. Beach.	4	8	Wabash.	6⅞	7¼
Md. Coal pf.	50	60	W. & L. E.	12⅝	14⅜
Mex. Nat.	10½	11¼	Wis. Cent.	4⅞	5¼

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sugar Ref.	91⅛	92	91⅛	91⅞	9,800
A., T. & S. F.	19¼	19¼	18½	19¼	3,000
C., C. C. & St. L.	33½	33½	33¼	33¼	200
Col. H. V. & T.	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	5
Chicago Gas	60¼	60¾	59⅝	60¼	10,300
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	64⅞	64⅞	63⅞	64⅛	11,700
Chi., Bur. & Q.	81¾	81¾	80⅝	81	6,940
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	69¾	69¾	69¼	69¼	10,860
Chi. & N. W.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102½	280
C., St. P., M. & O.	34⅜	34⅜	34¼	34⅜	110
Dist. & C. F.	30⅝	33	30	32⅞	12,610
General Electric	44⅜	45	43¾	44⅜	1,100
Lake Shore	124⅞	125	122⅜	122⅜	100
Louis. & Nash.	44	45¼	43¾	44⅜	1,910
Missouri Pacific	22⅜	22⅜	21¼	22⅛	750
Nat. Cordage	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅝	200
New-York	26	26	26	26	50
N. Y. & N. E.	28¼	28¼	26⅝	27⅜	1,670
N. Y. & W.	13⅝	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	300
North. Pacific pf.	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	10
Phil. & Reading.	17⅝	17⅝	16⅝	17⅛	640
Rich. & W. P.	3	3	3	3	100
Tenn. C. & I.	14⅜	14⅜	14¾	14⅜	100
Union Pacific	17⅛	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛	1,600
Western Union.	82	82	81¾	81¾	1,690
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	71⅛	71⅛	71¼	71⅛	100
Wabash pf.	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	200

Total sales.....82,040

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F. 4s	72	72	72	72	$3,000
Chi. & N. P. 5s	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	5,000
Can. South. 1st	104	104	104	104	3,000
Ch., B. & Q. cn.	117¾	117¾	117¼	117¾	2,000
Ch. & E. Ill. 5s	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	5,000
Den. & R. G. 4s	74	74	74	74	3,000
Ed. El. Ill. 5s	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	3,000
Kan. & Mich. 4s	69	69	69	69	1,000
Mex. C. & T. 4s	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	4,000
Unt. & West 4s	81	81	81	81	2,000
Pitts. & West. 1st	82	82	82	82	2,000
P. & R. 2d pf. inc.	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	14,000
Rio G. W. 4s	66	66	66	66	4,000
R. & W. P. 5s	22	22	22	22	7,000
Texas Pacific 2d.	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	5,000
Union Elev. 1st.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	5,000
N. Y. Express 4s.	111	111	111	111	1,750
Wabash 1st	102½	102½	102½	102½	3,000

Total sales.....$73,750

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Brunswick	.06	.06	.06	.06	500
Con. Cal. & Va.	2.05	2.30	2.00	2.30	1,000
Sierra Nevada	.60	.60	.60	.60	100
Utah Consol.	.15	.15	.15	.15	200
Yellow Jacket	.55	.55	.55	.55	150

Total sales.....1,050

Oil.

Pipe Line certs.	70½	71	70½	71	6,000

THE MONEY MARKET.

Money on call loaned at 2@2½ per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money was freely offered. Rates were 4 per cent. for thirty days, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty days, and 5½@6 per cent. for longer periods.

Mercantile paper was somewhat more active. The supply of bills was large, but the local banks did little buying. Rates were 6 per cent. for indorsements and ranged from 6½ per cent. up for good single-name paper.

In London money on call was quoted at ½@1 per cent.; short and three months' bills at 1⅝@1½ per cent.

Clearing House exchanges were $81,485,199; balances, $5,932,753. The Sub-Treasury's debit balance was $1,114,247.

The New-York Clearing House canceled $1,705,000 in loan certificates, leaving $13,313,000 outstanding. In Boston $280,000 were canceled, the amount outstanding being now only $145,000.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was very quiet, but was firm in tone. Posted rates were $4.84 for sixty-day bills and $4.86 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.83 @$4.83¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.85@$4.85⅛ for demand. $4.85½@$4.85⅝ for cables, and $4.81⅝ for commercial.

In Continental exchange, francs were quoted at 5.21¼ and 5.18¾; reichsmarks at 94⅝ and 95⅜, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅝.

Domestic exchange on this city was quoted as follows: Chicago—75c premium. Boston—17@12½c discount. Charleston—Buying, ⅛@3-16 discount; selling, par@1-16 discount. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, par. Philadelphia—Par. Savannah—Buying, ¼ discount; selling, ⅛ discount to par. St. Louis—75c premium.

SILVER STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were offered at 73¾. There were no sales on the Exchange.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 33⅞d. The New-York price for bars was 73⅝c per ounce.

Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 58¾c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company reports: Silver on hand, 175,232 ounces; deposited, none; withdrawn, none; certificates outstanding, 174.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Den. & R. G. pf.	1	Louis. & Nash.	1⅛
Dist. & C. F.	2½	Nat. Cord., 2d as. pd.	1½
L. E. & West. pf.	1½		

DECLINED.

Chicago, Bur. & Qy.	1	New-Jersey Central	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1¼	N. Y., S. & W. pf. new	1
Del. & Hudson.	1¼	Pacific Mail.	1
Del., Lack. & W.	⅞	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1½
Michigan Central.	¾	Wheel. & L. E. pf.	2⅞
Nat. Linseed Oil.	⅝		

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway mortgage market was dull and firm. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Am. Cotton Oil 8s	1½	Rich. & W. P. 6s, t. r.	1½
Mobile & Ohio, new 6s	1	St. P. Term. 5s	1
Nash., C. & St. L. 1st.	1	Utica & B. R. 4s	1
New-York Cent. 1st, o. l			

DECLINED.

Lehigh V. Term, 5s 1⅛ | U. P., D. & G. 1st 1

Government bonds were unchanged. There were no sales on call. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r	98		Cur. 6s, 1898	104	
4s, r	111	112	Cur. 6s, 1897	108	
4s, c	111	112	Cur. 6s, 1898	109	
Cur. 6s, 1895	102		Cur. 6s, 1899	111	

In State securities $5,000 Alabama, class B, sold at 102 and $1,000 North Carolina 6s of 1919 at 117.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1893.	Increase.	Decrease.
Ches. & Ohio—			
4th week Sept.	$270,330	.....	$17,994
Internat. & G. N.—			
1st week Oct.	79,314	.....	14,196
Mexican Central—			
1st week Oct.	129,889	.....	18,406
Mexican Nat.—			
1st week Oct.	80,051	.....	18,563
Missouri Pacific—			
1st week Oct.	452,000	.....	132,000
From Jan. 1	18,813,000	.....	1,728,000
Rio Grande West.—			
1st week Oct.	46,400	.....	600
St. L. Southwest.—			
1st week Oct.	94,450	.....	9,650
St. Paul—			
1st week Oct.	831,865	$40,626	.....
Wabash—			
1st week Oct.	$20,000	.....	7,000
Flint & P. M.—			
August—			
Gross	206,098	.....	19,335
Op. expenses	150,940	.....	9,933
Net	55,157	.....	9,402
Charges	51,262	.....	106
Surplus	3,895	.....	9,296
Since Jan. 1—			
Gross	1,914,102	5,635	.....
Op. expenses	1,463,189	94,517	.....
Net	450,913	.....	88,882
Charges	401,498	2,456	.....
Surplus	49,415	.....	91,338

The annual report of the Western Union Telegraph Company for the year ended June 30 shows:

	Increase.	Decrease.
Revenues	$24,978,422	$1,272,018 .....
Expenses	17,482,405	1,174,548 .....
Profits	7,496,037	97,480 .....
Dividends	4,631,819	322,181 .....
Interest on bonds	455,386	2,854 .....
Sinking funds	39,991	....
Total charges	5,565,196	$25,035 .....
Surplus	930,841	..... $227,545
Total surplus	6,886,819	 6,689,308

There is unissued of the authorized capital of the company $5,180,000 in addition to the $28,790 which belongs to the company and is in the Treasury. General balance sheet shows cash in Treasury $1,451,536. During the year there were added to the company's system 30,096 miles of wire and 378 offices, at a cost of $1,267,576, paid out of surplus earnings. An outlay of $1,612,500 for the main offices at Chicago was also paid, making a total expenditure from surplus of $2,880,076.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
*American Bank Note	47½	50
American Surety	175	195
American Type Founders' common		25
*American Type Founders' pf.		75
*American Type Founders' pf.		
Atlantic Mutual Ins. scrip of 1893	100	104
†Atlantic Trust	249	255
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee		100
†Buffalo Street Railway 1st	94½	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	162	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	100	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	97	..
Broadway surface 1st 5s	100	..
Broadway Surface 2d	89	95
Brookly

BOSTON CRICKETERS AHEAD

THEY LEAD THE AUSTRALIAN EXPERTS IN THE FIRST INNING.

All Massachusetts Put Eighteen Men in the Field Against the Visitors' Twelve in an International Match—Chamberlain Did Some Splendid Bowling, Taking Seven Wickets for Thirty Runs and Keeping the Australians' Score Down—Played on Too Small Grounds.

BOSTON, Oct. 11.—The Australian cricketers made themselves acquainted with the Hub today, and, so far as their game with the All-Massachusetts team has gone, they have got the worst of the New-Englanders by 23 runs on the first inning. Instead of playing the game on the grounds at Longwood, the scene of so many international cricket struggles in the past, the South End Baseball Grounds were fixed up for the occasion, and the match took place there. The wicket afforded here was a miserable one, while the ground is much too small for cricket, and otherwise unsuitable for an important match.

The All-Massachusetts team consisted of eighteen men against the Australians' 12. George Wright, the Captain of the home team, having won the toss, sent J. J. Heys of Lynn and R. Cracknell of Boston to open for Massachusetts. The first wicket fell in short order, Cracknell being bowled by McLeod, but when J. Keen of Brockton joined Heys an almost painful exhibition of patient play was seen. Both men had made up their minds to stick, and no less than twelve maiden overs were sent down in succession. This was more than McLeod could stand, and he gave way to Conningham.

The new man bowled Heys, first ball, and two wickets were down for 15. R. Fairburn of Lowell then played in capital style for 11 before G. Giffen, who had relieved Trumble, secured his wicket. With three wickets down for 34, J. Howard of Fall River joined Keen, and the latter immediately commenced to play with more confidence. He should have been caught early in his inning twice by Jarvis at the wickets, and he also gave a chance for a stumping hit. After this, he made many pretty strokes, and when Howard was clean bowled by Giffen he had 14 to his credit. Chambers, the Boston Athletic Association professional, filled the vacancy and sent the first ball to the boundary at leg for 3. Capt. Blackam evidently desired to give all his best bowlers a chance, and Conningham was relieved by Gregory, who in turn gave way to Trott.

With the total at 53, Chambers having scored 5, was caught by Blackam at mid-on, and F. Fairburn of Lowell took the run getting. He only stayed while one run was added to the total, being bowled by Trott on a full pitch for 0.

C. L. Bixby, the veteran of the Boston Athletic Association, was cheered when he took his place at the wickets, but his stay was short, and when he was clean bowled by G. Giffen there were seven wickets down for 61 runs. An adjournment was then taken for luncheon, J. Keen being not out, with 23 to his credit. After the interval, C. Hunter of Brockton joined Keen, but was immediately caught at mid-wicket, and Mansfield and T. Pettitt, the Boston Athletic Association men, were also quickly dismissed.

With ten wickets down for 67, George Wright came in, but immediately lost Keen, who had been ten minutes short of two hours at the wickets for his creditable innings of 28. M. Gordon of St. Paul's School was the next man, and he started in confidently, hitting to the boundary for 3. With an addition of 1 to his score, a good, square leg hit produced his downfall, Conningham taking the ball at the boundary. J. D. Bowkirk of Boston and D. J. Bruce of Andover were then dismissed on consecutive balls, G. Giffen accomplishing the trick with a maiden over. J. W. Dutton, the Captain of the Boston Athletic Association, soon lost George Wright, and four wickets fell without an addition being made to the total of 74.

Shepherdson, the professional of the Boston Cricket Club, made an improvement on this by scoring 7, but when the last wicket went down the total was only 88. Both G. H. S. Trott and G. Giffen had bowled magnificently, the former's eight wickets for 46 runs being so far the best record for the trip. G. Giffen also obtained a splendid analysis with seven wickets for 30 runs.

The Australians, as usual, opened their batting with A. C. Bannerman and J. J. Lyons. A shadowy appeal that was now made it very hard for the batsmen to see the ball, and Bannerman was quickly bowled, with just a single to his credit, while Lyons was dismissed for 4. G. Giffen had had the luck to be rewarded by a fast ball which rebounded from the wicketkeeper to the stump, but G. H. S. Trott made things lively before he was bowled by Cracknell. He hit the ball twice clean out of the ground in his innings of 22, and sent it among the spectators on the bleacherites several times.

Neither S. E. Gregory nor H. Trumble troubled the bowlers much, while Chambers, who was bowling splendid style, took the first wicket of Graham's wicket when the latter batsman had added 7. A series of disasters then overtook the visitors, the men all losing confidence, and when the last man was out the total only amounted to 65.

While favored by the bad light and poor ground, both bowlers deserve great praise for the good work they accomplished, and Chambers well earned the congratulations he received for his record of seven wickets for 30 runs. The Massachusetts men then went in for their second inning, and caused consternation among their supporters by the poor showing made by their batsmen.

After 2 runs had been scored, five wickets fell without any advance in the total, and when stumps were drawn for the day ten men had been disposed of for 13 runs. The ground, of course, was in a wretched condition and the light extremely bad and the bowling analysis most extraordinary. Game will be resumed on the morrow, and if the home team have still seven good bats to be got rid of. The score:

ALL MASSACHUSETTS—FIRST INNING.

R. Cracknell, b. McLeod	3
J. J. Heys, b. Conningham	3
J. Keen, b. Trott	28
R. Fairburn, b. Giffen	11
J. Howard, c. Giffen	6
Chambers, c. Blackam, b. Trott	5
F. Fairburn, b. Trott	0
C. L. Bixby, b. Giffen	2
C. Hunter, c. Giffen, b. Trott	0
L. Mansfield, b. Trott	3
T. Pettitt, b. Giffen	3
G. Wright, c. G. Giffen, b. Trott	1
M. K. Gordon, c. Conningham, b. Giffen	4
J. B. Newkirk, b. Giffen	0
D. J. Bruce, c. Jarvis, b. Giffen	0
J. W. Dutton, st. Jarvis, b. Trott	1
Shepherdson, not out	7
T. Farmer, b. Trott	0
Byes	11
Leg-byes	1
Total	88

BOWLING ANALYSIS—FIRST INNING.

	Balls.	Maid-ens.	Runs.	Wick-ets.
Trumble	75	12	6	0
McLeod	60	7	3	1
Conningham	45	3	16	1
G. Giffen	105	7	30	7
Gregory	15	2	1	0
Trott	66	5	20	8

AUSTRALIANS.

A. C. Bannerman, b. Cracknell	1
J. J. Lyons, b. Chambers	4
G. Giffen, st. Bruce, b. Chambers	3
G. H. S. Trott, b. Cracknell	22
S. E. Gregory, b. Chambers	3
H. Graham, b. Chambers	7
H. Trumble, b. Chambers	13
W. W. Giffen, c. Hunter, b. Chambers	1
A. Conningham, b. Cracknell	7
A. H. Jarvis, b. Chambers	1
R. W. McLeod, not out	0
J. M. Blackam, b. Cracknell	5
Byes	3
No ball	1
Total	65

Runs at the fall of each wicket: Massachusetts, first inning—8, 15, 34, 44, 53, 54, 61, 62, 64, 67, 67, 74, 74, 74, 74, 80, 88.

Second inning—2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 8, 13, 13, 13, 13. Australians—3, 8, 17, 35, 41, 45, 54, 59, 65, 65, 65.

HARVARD PLAYED WITH SNAP.

The Institute of Technology Was Beaten by 34 to 0.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 11.—The game scheduled for Bowdoin was played to-day by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The warm weather brought out 2,000 spectators. "Teck" was well represented. The game was won by Corbett, Dunlop, and Brewer, aided by the fine interference of Acton and the tackling of Johnson and Baldwin. Capt. Waters did not play, and Beal was replaced by Laimbeer on account of slight injury in practice.

Harvard made four touch-downs in the first half of thirty minutes and two in the second half of twenty minutes. Corbett failed to kick one goal. "Teck" worked the V continuously, but with no apparent gains. Manahan was strong at Technology's centre, but the ends were weak, and it was around Owen and Underwood that Harvard made her gains. Corbett took the ball eighty yards down the field for a touch-down, helped by Acton's beautiful interference. Technology's tackling was good, particularly by Mayo, Clarke, and Thomas, who played the best game for their team.

Harvard's work to-day showed snap and a great improvement in interference and blocking off. In the first half Whiting had his leg hurt, and in the second Laimbeer was disqualified. Among those present were Mr. Deland and C. Adams. The teams lined up as follows:

Harvard.	Position.	Technology.
Emmons	Left end	Owen.
Baldwin	Left tackle	Mayo.
Acton	Left guard	Whiting.
Lewis	Centre	Manahan.
Mackie	Right guard	Perkins.
Johnson	Right tackle	Simonds.
Stevenson	Right end	Underwood.
Fairchild	Quarter back	Thomas.
Corbett	Left half back	Clarke.
Dunlop	Right half back	Curtis.
Brewer	Full back	Andrews.

Score—Harvard, 34; Technology, 0. Weather fine. Attendance, 2,000. Injuries—Whiting. Substitutions—Washburn for Whiting; Laimbeer for Acon; T. Manahan for Laimbeer. Referee—W. A. Brooks, Harvard, '97. Umpire—F. H. Thomas, Technology.

Williams's Easy Victory.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Oct. 11.—Williams easily defeated the Worcester Polytechnic Institute here this afternoon. The game was very one-sided. The terrific rushing of Draper was the main feature.

The men lined up:

Williams.	Positions.	Worcester.
R. De Groat	Left end	Ware
Townsend	Left tackle	Leland
Ogilvie	Left guard	Lamson
Perkins	Centre	Boyden
Sawtelle	Right guard	Brooks
Heald	Right tackle	Durand
Sanger	Right end	Harris
Ide	Quarter back	Hoyne
Wright	Left half back	Hoyne
Chase	Left half back	Zaeder
Allen	Right half back	Gage
Gage	Full back	Nelson

Score—Williams, 66; Worcester, 0.

Touch-downs—Draper, 5; Wright, 1; Gage, 1; Hoyne, 1; Sanger, 1; De Groat, 1; Heald, 1.

Goals from Touch downs—Ide, 9.

Umpire—Mr. Rogerson, '92. Referee—Mr. Dadman. Time—1 hour.

HARNESS RACING AT GRAVESEND.

A Big Crowd Watch the Trotting—Van Cott and Deputy Winners.

Lovers of light-harness racing were out in full force yesterday afternoon to witness the fourth matinee of the Parkway Driving Club at King's Highway, L. I. From noon until 3 o'clock, when the bell brought the horses on the track for the first heat, the visitors came pouring into the pretty little clubhouse, and by 3 o'clock the largest crowd that has been at the track this year was on the grounds. The track was in excellent condition, and the time in every event fast.

In the opening heat of the 2:44 class Alpine was made first choice in the pools. He seemed to be unable to extend himself, and never finished better than fifth in any of the heats. Deputy, who finished third in the first heat, had no trouble in winning the three succeeding heats.

In the 2:24 class, Van Cott, a pacer from Syracuse, laid up for the first and second heats and won the three succeeding heats. Ella E. won the first two heats, getting second money. The 2:33 Class was not finished on account of darkness. The summary:

FIRST RACE.—Purse of $150; for trotters eligible to the 2:44 class.

Deputy, T. G. Carmen's b. g.	3	1	1	1		
Maud Mc., James Emery's br. m.	1	2	4	3		
Geneva, W. H. Nelson's b. m.	7	4	2	2		
John, R. J. Hart's b. g.	5	8	3	4		
Madge, W. H. White's b. m.	4	6	4	6		
Alpine, Peter Hughes's b. g.	6	7	6	5		
Helmsboor, Jr., Wm. Gladys's br. g.	8	5	7	7		
Gladys, J. F. Scholes's b. m.	2	3	dis.			

Time—2:40¼; 2:38; 2:35; 2:37¼.

SECOND RACE.—Purse of $200; for trotters and pacers eligible to the 2:24 class.

Van Cott, J. McKeever's b. g.	5	2	1	1	1	
Ella E., Dr. Beal's g. m.	1	1	2	2	2	
Chief, C. E. Bedford's b. g.	2	3	4	4	4	
Jube, Thomas Morgan's b. g.	8	6	3	3	3	
Gold Charm, William Batterman's s. g.	3	4	5	6	6	
Gladys Morris Rost's b. m.	9	8	8	5	5	
Sellatta, John E. Decker's br. m.	7	7	9	7	dr.	
Chub, R. S. Bartlett's r. g.	4	5	6	dr.		
Jennie D., H. Price's blk. m.	5	9	6	dr.		

Time—2:25; 2:25; 2:25; 2:23; 2:24.

THIRD RACE.—Purse of $200; for trotters eligible to the 2:33 class; unfinished.

Lonsberry, R. S. Bartlett's b. g.	1	1				
Tommy M., John Cottier's b. g.	2	3				
Allata, A. Cornwell's blk. m.	5	2				
Daisy Wilkes, H. E. Kane's ch. m.	3	8				
Plough Boy, J. C. Bremen's b. g.	4	6				
Tom Scott, P. J. McCann's g. g.	8	4				
Lorretta, Peter Hughes's ch. m.	10	5				
Chip, N. Ryan's b. g.	6	7				
Maud L., M. E. Ryan's br. m.	7	10				
Rounce, E. Durycea's b. h.	9	9				

The entries for this afternoon's races are as follows:

2:40 Class.—Annie D., b. m., R. H. Atkins; John, ch. g., W. H. Nelson; Deputy, b. g., T. G. Carman; Black Dan, blk. g., Henry Beckman; Black Dan, blk. g., C. Furguson, Jr.; Harry M., br. g., H. T. Boody; Doc, g. g., J. York; Frank Folsom, b. g., Louis Erdt; Charles Eddy, br. s., H. Leak; Irene, b. m., A. C. Cornwell; Steal-away, b. m., Irving Bachelder.

2:28 Class.—Harry H., br. g., H. Bogert; Lady Rowena, ch. m., P. Fergus; C. H. H., b. g., William F. Reilly; Highland Lass, br. m., Frederick Rowe; Jack Mitchell, br. g., J. F. Dingo; Wanda, b. m., C. E. Bedford; Jerry Wilkes, b. h., D. G. Green; Lonsberry, b. g., R. S. Bartlett; Leona, blk. m., A. Cornwell; Beaufort Girl, b. m., E. H. Heard; Sidney Smith, b. h., John E. Cornell; Wallace, b. m., E. C. Mace; Pete Curren, b. g., C. Boyle; Azmon, b. h., C. W. Kellogg; Odd Fellow, s. g., or Chip, b. g., N. Ryan.

Free-for-All.—Billy A., b. g., E. Odell; Joe H., blk. g., J. T. Story; Little Daisy, br. m., M. L. Campbell; Chester, br. h., D. G. Green; Chub, r. g., R. S. Bartlett; Amboy, ch. g., A. Cornwell; Gold Charm, s. g., William Batterman; Ben Davis, ch. g., John McCarty; Gladys, b. m., Morris Rost.

SLOW WORK AT POINT BREEZE.

A Series of Petty Mishaps to the Trotters—Ayres P. Does a Mile in 2:11.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11.—A late start at Point Breeze to-day and numerous delays from broken harness, lost toe weights, and thrown shoes prevented the decision of two events on the programme. The 2:29 trot was narrowed down to a duel between the two favorites, Gilmore and Overholt, the pair finishing three times only a head apart. Overholt was set back in the second heat for running. Tannhauser, in the 2:34 trot, (unfinished,) reduced his record seventeen seconds, and Ike Wilkes's heat in 2:22¼ is his first mark. The trotting gelding Ayres P., hooked to a new gymnastic tire skeleton wagon in company with a running mate, went a mile without a skip in 2:11.

Summary:

2:29 Class—Pacing; purse $500.

Kitty B., blk. m., by Messenger Clay, dam by Andy Jackson, (More)..... 3 1 2 6 5 1 1
Brown Jr., br. g., by Tom Hal, (Dempsey)..... 2 4 1 1 4 3 2
Hadley, Jr., b. g., by Little Dave (Jennings, Neil and Strickland.) 1 2 7 2 6 2 4
Judd Poole, b. g., by Indianapolis, (Hunter)..... 5 7 6 7 1 4 3
Welter, b. g., (Taylor)..... 4 3 3 3 2 1 0
Dalgetty, b. g., (Curran)..... 7 5 4 5 3 1 0
Ruth, b. m., (Collins)..... 6 8 8 8 8 1 0
Syndicate, br. g., (Collins)..... 8 6 5 4 7 1 0
Time—2:16¼; 2:16¾; 2:16¾; 2:17; 2:19¾; 2:16¼; 2:17.

2:29 Class—Trotting; purse $500.

Gilmore, b. g., by Hamlin's Almont-Silky Lambert by Daniel Lambert, (Demarest) 1 1 1
Overholt, b. s., (Neil)..... 2 2 2
Rilpin, b. m., (Harrington)..... 3 3 3
George W., blk. g., (Haight)..... 4 4 4
Parthenia Pedro, b. m., (Russell)..... 10 12 4
Jennie R., blk. m., (Reiyes)..... 7 6 5
Orlando, ch. g. (McCoy)..... 5 7 9
Storm King, b. s., (Swain)..... 8 5 9
Mustache, br. s., (Mills)..... 6 8 7
Robert E., g., (Clark)..... 13 11 8
Jennie Bell, blk. m., (Manlove)..... 11 9 12
Wildboy, b. g., (Green)..... 12 10 11
Maud M., b. m., (Clark)..... 9 13 dr

Time—2:21¼; 2:24¼; 2:23¾.

2:34 Class.—Trotting; purse $500, (unfinished.)

Tannhauser, br. g., by Santa Clause-Jennie Cooper, (untraced,) (Clark)..... 1 2 1
Ike Wilkes, b. g., by Commodore Wilkes-Betty Hall, by Tom Hal, (M. Quintin). 2 1 3
Rooster, b. g., (Reiyes)..... 6 4 2
Cassie, ch. m., (Gano)..... 3 12 5
Cora Ashwood, ch. m., (Opdyke)..... 5 3 12
Orphan Boy, br. g., (Nelson)..... 4 5 4
Kite, b. s., (Marshall)..... 9 6 7
Tom Medium, b. s., (Haight)..... 11 7
Santa Fé, b. s., (Justis)..... 7 8 10
Schuylerite, b. g., (Davis)..... 12 11 8
Birchbal, ch. s., (Ryan)..... 10 9
Felix, jr., b. g., (Kane)..... 9 10 11
Chester Morris, b. g., (Dodge)..... dis.
Woodboy, b. s., (Collins)..... dis.
Major F., b. g., (Willis)..... dis.
Comedy, b. s., (De Hart)..... dis.
Aytown, b. s., (Tuers)..... dis.

Time—2:22¼; 2:22¼; 2:23¼.

2:24 Class—Pacing; Purse $500; (unfinished.)

Rocket, blk. g. by Groves's Blue Bull, (Jackson).. 1
McGodonell, ch. g., (McCargo)..... 2
Dee R., blk. g., (Davis)..... 3
Lady Mack, b. m., (Reiyes)..... 4
Dick Thomas, b. g., (Chalfont)..... 6
Frank J., b. g., (Tuers)..... 9
Thomas, br. g., (Moorehead)..... 7
Flossie, b. m., (Brown)..... 8
B. H. D., br. s., (Demarest)..... 9
Jim Wilson, b. g., (Colloday)..... 10
Ella E., ch. m., (Barron)..... 11
Redwood, ch. g., (Willis)..... 12
Doctor G., b. g., (Adams)..... 13
Gypsy Boy, b. s., (Smith)..... 14

Time—2:21¼.

INTERNATIONAL CHESS TOURNEY.

Lasker, Showalter, and Albin the Leaders at the Eighth Round.

Only three games were played in the international chess tournament yesterday—games which were not finished on Monday and Tuesday evening. They resulted as follows:

Albin beat Delmar, Lee beat Pillsbury, Delmar vs. Showalter drawn.

On Friday and Saturday the tournament will be played at the Brooklyn Chess Club.

The full score of the competitors after the completion of the eighth round is:

Players.	Won.	Lost.	Players.	Won.	Lost.
Albin	5½	2½	Olly	1	7
Delmar	5	3	Pillsbury	4	4
Gossip	1½	½	Pollock	2	6
Hanham	4	4½	Ryan	3½	4½
Jasnogrodsky	3	5	Schmidt	3	5
Lasker	8	0	Showalter	6	2
Lee	5	3	Taubenhaus	5	3

The following is the order of play for to-day:

Taubenhaus vs. Lasker.	Gossip vs. Delmar.
Pollock vs. Lee.	Hanham vs. Ryan.
Showalter vs. Olly.	Pillsbury vs. Jasnogrodsky.
Albin vs. Schmidt.	

Following are scores in the Delmar-Albin and Pillsbury-Lee games:

RUY LOPEZ.

DELMAR. White.	ALBIN. Black.	DELMAR. White.	ALBIN. Black.
P—K4	P—K4	Q—Q	Q—K4
Kt—K B3	Kt—Q B3	Q—K	Q—B3
B—Kt5	P—Q R3	K—B2	Kt—B5
B—R4	Kt—B3	Q—B2	R—K B
P—Q3	P—Q3	K—B	K—K
P—Q B3	B—K2	P—Kt3	Kt—Kt3
P—K R3	B—Q2	Q—Kt2	K—Kt
B—Kt3	P—K R3	R—B2	R—B2
Q Kt—Q2	P—Q R4	R(Q R)—KB	R(R)—KB2
Kt—K B	B—K3	Q—R2	K—Kt2
Castles Q R	K Kt—B	P—Kt3	P—R4
P—K B3	K—Kt	K—B2	P—Kt4
Kt—B2	P—Q5	Q—Q5	Q xP
P—Q B4	Kt—Q2	Q xKP	P—K6
Kt—Kt4	Kt—Kt1	P—B3	P—R5
B xKt	P—Q B4	B—B3	Q—K2
B—R5	R—Q B	R—B4	Q—K4
B—Kt3	P—B2	Q—K6	Q—K6
B—Q B	B—K3	Q xQ	P xQ
K—B	R—Q Kt	K—Q	R—K Kt
Q—R3	Q B—B	K—K2	R—Kt7 ch
P—Q Kt4	P—Q Kt4	K xP	R xR P
P—Kt5	B—K4	R—Kt7ch	K—B
Q—Q B2	R—K Kt	K—Q5	P—R7
R—Q R	P—K Kt4	P—Q4	P xP
K R—Q Kt	P—R6 ch	P—B6	R xP
K—B	Kt—B3	P—B6	R (K7)—K3
		Resigns.	

COUNTER CENTRE GAMBIT.

PILLSBURY. White.	LEE. Black.	PILLSBURY. White.	LEE. Black.
P—K4	P—Q4	R (Q)—Q2	Q—K B4
P xP	Q xP	K—Kt2	P—K4
Kt—Q B3	Q—Q	K—K B2	Q—Kt3
P—Q4	P—Q B3	P—K5	P—Q4
Kt—B3	B—Kt5	B—K2	Kt—Q4
B—K2	B xKt	B—B4	Q—K3
B xB	P—K3	B—Q B	Q—K2
Castles	Kt—B3	B—B3	B—B3
P—K	B—K2	B xKt	R xB
Kt—K4	Q Kt—Q2	R—B5	Q—B2
P—B3	Castles	Q—Kt6	R (Q4)—Q2
P—Q Kt4	Kt—K5	R—B2	P—K5
B xKt	Kt—B3	P—Q R4	P—Kt3
B—K2	B—Q3	P—R3	K—K2
B—Q2	Q—R4	B (B2)—B2	R—Q4
Q—Kt3	Q—Q2	P—Q Kt4	R (Q)—Q2
P QB4	Q R—Q	P—Kt5	R PxP
P—B5	B xB P	P—R6	P xP
B—B4	B—Q3	R xR	R xR
B—K3	Kt—Q4	R—R7	Q—Q2
Q R—B	Q—Kt3	R—B5	P—Kt5
Q—B2	B—K2	P—Kt4	P—B4
P—Q R3	B—B3	B—K6	Q—B3
Q R—Q	B—Kt2	B—Kt6	P—Kt4
R—Q3	Q—Q	Q—B5	P—Kt6
Mustache, br. s., (Mills)..... 6 8 7	R (R)—Q	Q—Kt5	R—K B2
Robert E., g., (Clark)..... 13 11 8	B xB	R xP	Q—K B3
Jennie Bell, blk. m., (Manlove)..... 11 9 12	P—Q R3	B—B4	Q—B3 ch
Wildboy, b. g., (Green)..... 12 10 11	Q—Kt3	Q xQ	P xQ and wins after 87 moves.
Maud M., b. m., (Clark)..... 9 13 dr	R (B)—Q		
	K—B2		

Schaff to Umpire the Big Game.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 11.—Capt. Hinkey of Yale and President Halton of the Intercollegiate Football Association came to Cambridge this afternoon to see the game between Harvard and Technology. Manager White discovered them on the grand stand and took them into the Cary Building to talk over with Capt. Waters the plans for the coming game at Springfield. The question of choosing an umpire and a referee came up, and a long discussion followed. Capt. Hinkey wanted Coffin of Wesleyan for umpire, but Waters took a decided stand on account of Coffin's decision in last year's game, and Schaff of Pennsylvania was finally selected. A Moffatt of Princeton was chosen referee, and the time set was the Saturday before Thanksgiving. The undergraduate question did not come up at the meeting, but Capt. Waters stated to The Times that the game will be played under the old condition. The meeting was prolonged till the game was over.

APPENDICITIS AND ITS CURE

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS DISCUSS MODES OF TREATMENT.

Mysteries of the Vermiform Attachment, Which Acts as a Trap for Vagrant Pits and Seeds of Fruit—Conditions Under Which a Surgical Operation Becomes Necessary—Instance in Which a Homeopath Excelled an Allopath in Handling a Critical Case.

The treatment of appendicitis was the topic of discussion at yesterday afternoon's session of the New-York State Medical Association. Dr. Frederick S. Dennis of 542 Madison Avenue propounded the following questions:

What proportion of cases of appendicitis ends in resolution?

What class of cases requires immediate operation?

What class of cases does not require immediate operation?

Dr. R. N. Cooley of the Oswego Medical Society stated that his belief, founded upon experience, was that in at least half the cases of appendicitis there was no need of operation, and that resolution took place in about the same ratio.

To a certain extent, Dr. Donald McLean of Detroit, Mich., agreed with Dr. Cooley. He believed that an operation should be performed only as a last resort. He cited one instance which had come to his notice in Detroit. A young man had been brought home to that city by special train showing symptoms of appendicitis, abdominal swelling, high temperature, &c.

One of the most eminent surgeons and physicians in the city was called. He told the father of the young man that he must perform an operation. The young man was of delicate constitution, and the father opposed the proposition strenuously, and finally went to a homeopath, who declared that he could effect a cure without an operation.

"And strange to say," added Dr. McLean, "he actually did. And that goes to show that an operation should be postponed until every other means shall have been tried and failed."

Dr. McLean told also of the case of a young woman whom he attended. A diagnosis satisfied him that the only hope for her was in an operation. It was performed, and, he said, had he felt more satisfied with his work. Yet the operation was not successful. Dr. McLean believed that there was, besides the appendix removed, another which he had not been able to find.

One case of appendicitis was described by Dr. Mansell, who said, he believed had no parallel on record. The patient was a blacksmith of magnificent physique. He suffered so severely from pain in the side that he could not lie down in bed. Dr. McLean was called in consultation by the local physician. Suddenly the abdominal swelling subsided, yet the temperature remained high and the patient suffered intensely. The remarkable fact of the case was, however, that he expectorated the suppurative matter instead of expelling it in the usual manner. A cure was effected in this case.

Dr. Joseph D. Bryant of 54 West Thirty-sixth Street did not entirely agree with the other physicians who had spoken. He said that it was impossible to tell in what proportion of cases perforation occurred, gangrene developed, or an abscess existed, but he believed that whenever it was evident that these three conditions existed, immediate operation should be performed.

Among others who spoke were Dr. W. S. Tremaine of the Erie County Association and Dr. John W. S. Gouley of 324 Madison Avenue.

TO STUDY CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

Health Department's Experiment in Establishing Clinics for Young Physicians.

The first steps were taken by the Board of Health yesterday toward the establishment of a clinic for the study of contagious diseases at the hospitals for such diseases in the control of the Health Department. It is proposed to open the hospitals to the medical profession, and it is expected that much benefit will be derived from the new system.

The details of the plan adopted yesterday by the Board of Health are as follows:

The Board of Health will appoint six attending physicians to the hospitals of the department, each to serve six months of the year, three being on duty at one time at each hospital. The attending physicians, when on duty, will be required to visit the hospitals on at least two days of each week, and attending physicians, when on duty, may visit the hospitals daily.

The attending physician must conform on all occasions to such regulations as may be prescribed by the Board of Health, such as those relating to the wearing of gowns within the wards, disinfecting the hands on leaving the wards, the hours for visiting, the wards to be visited, &c.

The Board of Health will also appoint one interne to serve in each hospital of the department for the term of three months. These internes will be chosen by the Board of Health from recent graduates from approved medical colleges after an examination by the attending physicians, and their successors will be appointed in like manner. The duties of the internes will be such as usually pertain to the office of senior assistant in other hospitals, and they will be at all times subject to the orders of the resident physician.

The attending physicians and the internes will serve without pay, excepting that the latter may reside within the hospitals if the resources of the hospitals permit.

In pursuance of this plan the board yesterday appointed Drs. Joseph E. Winters and John Vinton Hanman as attending physicians. The attending physicians will be chosen from among the professors and experts of the medical colleges. They will be required to inspect the hospitals, see that they are properly managed, and to suggest changes and improvements as they deem necessary. As lecturers at the colleges, they will be allowed to take such of the students as wish it to the hospitals for contagious diseases and be present at the clinics.

SMALL WAGES, BIG DEPOSIT.

An Advertisement Which Prompted Some Arrests in Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 11.—Three well-dressed men were arrested here to-day on a charge of swindling. An advertisement has appeared in some of the New-York daily papers during the last few days, reading as follows:

Wanted—Cashier and office assistant for branch office of New-York concern; 8 hours; $6 to commence; $100 cash securify. Mr. Stewart, Continental Hotel, Broad Street, Newark, 10 A. M., Wednesday.

As the applicants arrived at the hotel, they were shown up stairs to a room occupied by Edward A. Noblett, who appeared to be about twenty-five years of age and was dressed in a stylish brown suit. He treated his callers in a very courteous manner, and questioned them as to how and where they had been previously employed, age, temperament, &c.

"Have you brought the $100 cash security?" he would then ask. Meeting invariably with a negative reply, "Mr. Stewart" would say: "If you could secure the money, the position would be given you."

Noblett arrived at the hotel last night, and was joined this morning by Frederick Martin, twenty-two years old, of 1,571 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, and George William Stiles, twenty-five years old, of Jamaica, L. I. Noblett gave his address as 560 East Twenty-sixth Street, New-York.

The hotel people say that about thirty young women called at the hotel.

One hundred dollars was found in Noblett's underclothing when he was arrested.

The Torpedo Net Tests.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The torpedo net tests at Newport will probably be completed next week. The three nets which are under competitive trial have been subjected to the salt-water test, and the results of these submergences have been noted. They will be fired upon from the submarine gun in the bow of the Destroyer, the projectiles for the purpose having arrived from the Brooklyn contractor during the past week. The results of the test are awaited with much interest, as upon the report is likely to depend the acceptance of a torpedo net for the navy. The required changes in the Howell torpedo have been made, and after a delay of several weeks, the test of that torpedo in Long Island Sound will be continued. The next test at the Naval Proving Ground at Indian Head, on the Potomac, is an attack on a twelve-inch nickel steel plate from the Bethlehem Iron Works. The plate represents 500 tons of side armor for the Maine.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Cases Argued.—These cases were argued yesterday in the Court of Appeals: Thomas White vs. the City of Brooklyn, appellant.—Argued by W. F. Gilbert for appellant, William E. Osborne for respondent. John M. Holmes, appellant, vs. the Union Telegraph and Telephone Company.—Submitted. Smith A. Skinner vs. the Walker A. Wood Mowing and Reaping Machine Company, appellant.—Argued by E. Cowen for appellant, James Lansing for respondent. Caroline B. Powers as administratrix, appellant, vs. Francis W. Savin, et al.—Argued by I. C. Waehner for appellant, Thaddeus D. Kenneson for respondents. Ann Sharp as administratrix vs. George L. Roe, appellant.—Argued by A. Grubber for appellant, S. Hoff for respondent.

The calendar for to-day is Nos. 59, 60, 62, 63, 64, 66, 74, 75.

NEW-YORK COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term—Van Brunt, P. J., Follett and Parker, JJ.*—Opens at 10:30. Calendar called at 10:30.

97—Laidlaw vs. Sage. 86—Fitzpatrick vs Tweddle. 106—Koehler vs. Hughes. 112—Bauman vs. Hosely. 76—Moran vs. Racine Wazon Company.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—*Patterson, J.*—Opens at 10:30. Calendar called at 11.

Class I.—1—Western National Bank vs. Elmira Gas and Illuminating Company. 2—Fox vs. New-York and Westchester Water Company.

Class IV.—3—Scott vs. Hardenbergh. 4—Scott vs. Scott. 5—Blumenthal vs. Einstein. 6—Hayman vs. Trow. 7—Wilmerding vs. Dunne.

Class VI.—8—United States National Bank vs. Dimock. 9—Schwabedissen vs. Lynch.

Class VII.—10—Neale vs. Schwab. 11—Skerry vs. Jamesville Manufacturing Company.

Class VIII.—12—Veiller vs. Oppenheim. 13—Matter of Flack. 14—Zucker vs. Zucker. 15—Matter of Davidburg. 16—Burmeister vs. Harsons. 17—Anderson vs. New-York Anderson Pressed Brick Company. 18—Ballantine & Sons vs. Lawlor. 19—People vs. Ellison. 20—People vs. Hanmilton vs. Gilroy. 21—Peyser vs. Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company. 22—Matter of Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company, (in re Jones.) 23—Matter of Randolph. 24—Bugg vs. Watkins. 25—Cohn vs. Ketcham. 26—Randall vs. Colton. 27—Brandt vs. Schnieckenbecker. 28—Matter of Bronson. 29—Mc Donnaugage, Jr., vs. David. 30—Moore vs. Snedeker. 31—Kiburn vs. Underwood. 32—Battin vs. Battin. 33—Matter of Thousand Islands Hotel Company.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term—Part I.*—*O'Brien, J.* Opens at 10:30. Case on.

Law and Fact.—141—Stuyvesant vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. No day calendar. Highest number reached in regular call, 928.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term—Part II.*—*Truax, J.*—Opens at 10:30. Case on.

161—Hartman vs. Manhattan Elevated Railway Company. 219—Mutz vs. Kellerer. 825—Edson vs. Fairchild. 486—Mercantile vs. same. 267—McGuire vs. same. 411—Crimmins vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 412—Same vs. same. 272—De Peyster vs. same. 323—Benham vs. same. 94—Sandler vs. same. 227—Gordon vs. same. 240—Schuster vs. same. 236—Ritzman vs. Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company. 186—Taylor vs. same. 276—Robert v

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 11, 1893.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Haverstraw hard bricks, afloat, are worth $4.75@5.25 per 1,000; Fishkills, $4.75@5.12½; up-river hard, $4.25@4.50; Jerseys, $3.87½@4.25; pale, $1.75@2; Croton dark and red, $12; Croton brown, $11; Philadelphia front, $22@23; Trenton front, $20....Rosendale cement is worth 85c@95c per bbl; American Portland, $1.80@2; Belgian Portland, $1.90@2.10; English Portland, $2@2.20; German Portland, $2.10@$2.50....Rockland common lime is worth 95c per bbl, and do. finishing, $1.10; State common lime, 80c and do. finishing, $1.05@$1.10....Laths are worth $2@$2.10 per 1,000....Goats' hair is worth 18@22c per bushel; cattle hair, 14@16c.

COFFEE—The spot market is steady and not changed in price on moderate demands; No. 7 at 18¼c; sales of 650 bags Rio No. 7 at 18¼c; 2,000 bags Santos, Nos. 5 and 7, per Melbourne, at 18¼c; 500 bags Rio, No. 7, per Coleridge, at 17⅝c; also 2,500 bags Costa Rica, 1,300 bags Mexican, and 900 bags Savanilla....In the option line, sales and exchanges of 8,500 bags of Rio were made here, with the market closing steady at unchanged prices to 5 points decline. Havre was quiet at unchanged prices but firm in advance. Hamburg was steady at ¼ pfennig decline. October deliveries stood at the close at 17@17.10c, November at 16.40@16.50c, (selling at 16.45@16.50c for 3,500 bags,) December at 16.05@16.10c, (selling at 16.05@16.10c for 3,500 bags,) January at 15.75@15.80c, February at 15.60@15.70c, (selling at 15.70c for 500 bags,) March at 15.40@15.50c, (selling at 15.45@15.50c for 750 bags,) April at 15.20@15.30c, May at 15.10@15.20c. Stocks of Rio and Santos at New-York to-day, 74,989 bags, and at the other distributing ports, 17,719 bags....Warehouse deliveries here yesterday, 12,948 bags.

COTTON—Futures opened 3@15 points higher, as Liverpool did not weaken to the extent expected; then fell off a little, but gradually strengthened on a fair local covering, closing firm at 15@19 points over yesterday....Aggregate business in future deliveries here to-day, 179,700 bales....October deliveries stood here at the close at 8.06@8.08c, November at 8.13@8.14c, (selling at 8.04@8.15 for 11,100 bales,) December at 8.25c, (selling at 3.15@8.26 for 23,200 bales,) January at 8.3@8.36c, (selling at 8.32@8.36c for 130,800 bales,) February at 8.45@8.46c, (selling at 8.34@8.46c for 8,000 bales,) March at 8.54@8.55c, (selling at 8.43@8.55c for 21,200 bales,) April at 8.63@8.64c, (selling at 8.53@8.63c for 1,400 bales,) May at 8.72@8.73c, (selling at 8.65@8.72 for 2,800 bales,) and June at 8.79 @8.80c. And for prompt delivery, 452 bales sold to spinners at advance of 3-16c....Middling, 8 9-16 @8 13-16c; new cotton offered at ⅛c under....Port receipts to-day, 36,220 bales, against 32,106 bales same day last year, and thus far this week, 180,531 bales, against 151,902 bales last week.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The high grades, especially Spring and Winter patents, were dull and weak; low grades were more freely taken up; the low grades were held steadily on light supplies....Sales were about 19,000 pks, including 5,000 bbls Winter wheat patents at $3.40@$3.75, closing at $3.40@$3.75; also Winter wheat straights at $3.15@$3.25, 125 pks Winter wheat clears at $3, 450 pks Spring wheat clears at $3@$3.30, Spring wheat straights at $3.75@$4, 7,800 bbls Spring wheat patents at $4@$4.15, chiefly at $4@$4.10, and fancy up to $4.45; City Mills at $3.90 for the West Indies, City Mills patents at $4.35@$4.60, 250 bbls No. 1 at $2.50@$2.65, 250 bbls No. 2 at $2.35@$2.50, fine at $2@$2.20, supers at $2.30@$2.40, 450 bbls Spring bakers at $2.75@$2.90.... Arrivals here since our last, 16,176 bbls and 22,232 sacks, and export clearances hence, 7,604 bbls and 18,936 sacks, and from four Atlantic ports, 20,840 bbls and sacks....And of RYE FLOUR, 450 bbls sold, in lots, at steady prices, bulk poor to choice superfine, at $2.85@$3.20, mainly at $3@$3.10, and fancy at $3.25....And of CORNMEAL, 200 bbls Brandywine sold at $2.85; city coarse yellow, in bags, quoted at 95c....FEED at steady prices; quoted, 40 to 60 lb, at 80@85c....FLAXSEED quoted at $1.15....COTTONSEED MEAL quoted at $1.15@$1.30 per 100 lb....RYE quiet; nominal; Western and State quoted at 60@65c, and 1 car track....BUCKWHEAT dull; No. 2 Wilwaukee quoted at 66@67c....BARLEY dull; No. 2 Milwaukee quoted at 66@67c....BARLEY MALT inactive; Canada, country-made, 90@95c; two rowed state, 70@75c; six-rowed do, 80@85½c; Western, 65@80c.

WHEAT—Spot was down in price ⅛@⅜c; a fair business was brought about on export account, and a freer trading with millers and the local trade, and 2,400 bushels of which 144,000 bushels for export, including 88,500 bushels new hard Winter, to arrive, at 5c under December, delivered; 16,000 bushels ungraded red Winter on private terms, and 8,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth at 1⅞c under December, free on board, from store; 500 bushels No. 2 red Toledo on private terms. To millers there were sold 96,000 bushels No. 1 Northern at 1⅜c under December, in store, and 8,000 bushels No. 1 hard at 1⅜c under December, delivered; to the trade, 40,000 bushels No. 2 red Winter at 70c, delivered, and 16,000 bushels No. 3 Chicago red Winter at 4⅜c under December, to arrive, and 900 bags Cosmopolitan at 69½c, spot delivered at the close, free on board: No. 2 red, cash, at 69¼@69⅝c, store; do, late October, 69¾@70¼c; do, early November, 69¾@70¼c; choice No. 2 red, 70¾@70⅝c; No. 1 hard, afloat, at 73⅝@74⅜c; No. 1 Northern, afloat, at 71¾@71⅞c; No. 2 hard, afloat, at 66⅞@67⅜c....The clearances hence since our last were 84,265 bushels, and from the Atlantic ports 84,265 bushels....The receipts here to-day were 20,850 bushels, and from the Atlantic ports they reached 964,117 bushels....Options were more active, opening firm and advancing ⅝c on the Government report, with shorts covering; became weak and sold off 1c on unloading here and at the West, then rallied a large fraction, as reported by Bradstreet's, or 3,217,000 bushels in supplies east of the Rockies, 261,000 bushels on the Pacific coast, and 3,074,000 bushels in the world's supply, closing ½@¾c over yesterday....Sales here to-day were 1,685,000 bushels, with 120,000 bushels October at 69¼@69⅝c, closing at 69¼c; November closing at 70¼c; 720,000 bushels December at 71⅞@ 72⅞c, closing at 71⅞c; 30,000 bushels January at 73⅝@74⅝c, closing at 73½c; 710,000 bushels May at 79@80c, closing at 79c.

CORN—Spot was down ⅝@1c, closing steady. There was a good demand from exporters; sales of 104,000 bushels, with 72,000 bushels new, for export, including 56,000 bushels mixed at 47⅝@47¾c, delivered, and 16,000 bushels do at 48c, delivery end of the month; and for local account, 32,000 bushels mixed, 47⅝@48¾c, delivered. ....The receipts here to-day were 150,500 bushels, and at the Atlantic ports 106,262 bushels, with, in the interior, 605,159 bushels....The clearances hence were 53,633 bushels, and from the Atlantic ports 135,287 bushels....Options opened strong at ⅞@⅞c advance, on the Government report and firmer cables, but declined 1@1¼c on freer offerings, fine weather, and weakness at the West. There was an increase in the supplies east of the Rockies of 1,108,000 bushels....The sales of options were 1,230,000 bushels, including 30,000 bushels October at 46⅞@47¼c, closing at 46¾c; 170,000 bushels November at 47@48c, closing at 47c; 400,000 bushels December at 47⅛@48c, closing at 47⅝c; 625,000 bushels May at 53¼@50¼c, closing at 49¾c.

OATS—Spot were in fairly active demand from local jobbers; prices were a trifle easier....Sales, 127,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 35¾@36c for 35,000 bushels; No. 3 white at 34¼@34½c for 10,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, at 37½c; No. 3 do at 36c; No. 2 mixed at 33¾@34c for 12,000 bushels; No. 3 do at 33c; rejected white at 33½c; rejected mixed at 32c; No. 2 Chicago at 34¾c for 15,000 bushels; track mixed at 34@35c for 3,000 bushels; track white at 36@36c for 52,000 bushels....Options closed weak at 33⅝@¾c decline, in sympathy with corn and helped by an increase of 515,000 bushels in Bradstreet's statement of supplies....Sales of options, 645,000 bushels, including 15,000 bushels October at 33½c, closing at 33½c; 200,000 bushels November at 33½@33¾c, closing at 33½c; 200,000 bushels December at 34@34¼c, closing at 34c; 60,000 bushels May at 36¼@36⅜c, closing at 36¼c; 50,000 bushels No. 2 white, October, at 35¾@35⅞c, closing at 35¾c; and 20,000 bushels do at 36c.

HAY AND STRAW—Prime hay is quite steady, and some fancy lots sold for 90c. Under grades, however, are quiet, and clover and clover mixed are dull. The Rye straw is easy. There is a fair demand for oat straw. Hay, No. 1, is worth 85c per 100 lb; No. 2, 75@80c; No. 3, 60@65c; hay, clover, 50@60c; hay, clover mixed, 60@70c; hay, salt, 50@60c; long rye straw, 55@60c; short rye straw, 45@50c; oat straw, 45@55c; wheat straw, 40c.

MILK—Receipts are liberal, but the demand is very slow. Milk is selling on the platforms below Exchange prices.

HOPS—There is no pressure to sell, although demands are of a conservative character and mostly for small lots; State quoted at 19@22c for medium to choice 1892 crop, and 21@23c for 1893 crop.

METALS—Tin quiet and unchanged; spot quoted at 20.65c....Copper steady at 9.60c....Lead steady at 3.57½c....Spelter quiet and steady at 3.65c.

OILS—For cottonseed the market continues slack here, but is hardly further changed. A lot of 100 bbls prime old yellow was sold at 38½c, and it is further offered at that price; prime new yellow is nominally about 40c, with no supply here, but offerings to arrive. There is absence of a stock of new crude, which stands at about 35c; best white is held at 46@46c; lard oil is stronger and in fair demand; quoted at 76@78c.

PROVISIONS—The movements in hog products were a little better here on export account as concerns lard, but otherwise were quiet. There was no radical change in prices, and on the whole, a steady feeling prevailed....PORK is held steadily on a light export demand; sales of 100 bbls mess; quoted at $19.50 for mess, $18.50@ $20.50 for short clear, and $20 for family mess. ....DRESSED HOGS were offered at ⅛c decline, and had less attention; quoted at 9c for 160 lb average, 8¾c for 200 lb, 8⅝c for 180 lb, 9¼c for 140 lb, 9¾@10c for 120 lb, and 9¾c for pigs. Interior deliveries of hogs were 39,800 head....CUTMEATS were a little more freely offered, while demands were moderate; prices were unchanged; pickled bellies, 12 lbs average, 10½@10¾c; 10 lbs, 10½@10¾c; hams, 12 lbs average, 12½@12¾c; 10 lbs average, 12¾@13c; shoulders, 8@8½c; pickled hams, 11½@11¾c; pickled shoulders, 8c....BEEF hams were hard to sell, while prices were easy, with, at the West, $14.75@$15 quoted, while here $16@$16.50 was quoted....LARD—Western steam opened steady, but closed easy. There was a little more of a demand for cash from exporters; beyond this trading was slack. Sales of 50 tcs cash at $10.25; 650 tcs, for export, at $10.20, and 150 tcs, to arrive, at $10.10, closing at $10.15. City steam was steady at $9.25, at which were sales of 125 tcs. Options—No sales; October closed at $10.20; November closed at $9.60. Refined was quiet; Continent at $10.60; South American at $10.85. Compound lard at $8.25@$8.37½....TALLOW—There is an easier market, with continued absence of any important export demand, and only a moderate home trade inquiry. Sales of 20 hhds city at 5¾c and 50 hhds do at 5¼c, closing with 5¼c the best bid. Late yesterday there was a rumor that 100 hhds had been sold at 5⅝c....STEARINE—Lard stearine continues under neglect, and is nominally 11½c for city. Oleo stearine is in an uncertain position; there is an absence of demand, while the supply is unimportant; about 11½c would buy for October delivery.

BUTTER—Receipts are moderate, but continue to accumulate, as trading is of a light character. Prices do not vary much, but the tone is rather weak. Western creamery, 29½@30c for extra; do, poor to prime, 20@28c; do, June, 21@26c; state creamery, 29@29½c for extra tubs and 29c for pails; State dairy, half tubs, best, 27c; do, poor to prime, 21@26c; imitation creamery, 18@24c; Western dairy, 17½@22c; Western factory, 17@20c.

CHEESE—Full cream is at strong prices, but the demand is moderate. Part skims are fairly active and firmer. Full cream State is within the range of 9@11⅝c, with fancy at 11@11¾c and 10½@12c for small sizes; part skims at 4@5½c; full skims at 2@3½c.

EGGS—The market is quiet, and receipts, while moderate, are accumulating, which gives an easy tone to prices. State and Pennsylvania, 22½@24c; Western, 21½@22c; ice-house, 18@20c; Western seconds, per case, $3@$4.

RICE—There was a very good jobbing trade, and as the Southern advices are firm the prices for most grades are well sustained....Domestic quoted at 3¾@6¼c, including choice and fancy at 5¼@5¾c, and head at 6@6¼c.

SUGAR—The market is steady and the demand moderate. Sales, 2,000 tons No. 1 Hollo, at Breakwater to come here, basis, 3¼c for 89 degrees test....Quotations: Muscovado, 89 degrees test, at 3¼c; centrifugal, 96 degrees test, at 3¾c. ....Refined was in fair demand at steady prices. ....Cutloaf and crushed, 5⅝@5 13-16c; powdered, 5 7-16@5¾c; granulated, 5 3-16@5¼c; standard A, 5 3-16@5⅜c; off A, 4 3-16@5¼c; yellow, 3⅞@ 4 15-16c.

TEA—The auction sale of 3,600 pks was at steady prices, and included: Moyune—58 half chests Hyson, 12@9¼c; 48 half chests Young Hyson, 28½@18½c; 28 half chests Imperial, 15@ 13½c; 115 half chests Gunpowder, 30½@17c. Ping Suey—47 pks Young Hyson, 12@11½c; 547 pks Gunpowder, 22@10¾c. Japan—36 half chests Siftings, 5c; 250 half chests Congou, 21@11c. Oolong—408 half chests Foochow, 13½@11¾c; 704 half chests Amoy, 12½@11¼c; 1,371 half chests Formosa, 36@15c.

FREIGHTS—Berth freights are a little firmer, on a reduced supply of room and an increased movement, chiefly of through products from the West and South. Engagements comprise: To Hamburg, 24,000 bushels grain at 32½ pfennigs; to Copenhagen, 16,000 bushels grain at 3s; to Glasgow, 20,000 bushels grain at 1¾d; to Antwerp, 16,000 bushels grain at 2½d; to Rotterdam, 16,000 bushels grain at 5½c; to Liverpool, cotton at 9-64d. Chartering moderate, at unchanged rates. Charters: A British steamer, with cotton from Charleston to Liverpool or Continent, about 35s; a British steamer, with cotton and cattle from Newport News to Liverpool at 32s 6d; a Norwegian steamer, 678 tons, with cotton, &c., from Norfolk to Liverpool or Bremen at 1550, free compressing and stevedoring; a bark, with case oil, hence to China on owner's account; a British ship, with deals from St. John, N. B., to the west coast of England at 37s 6d; a ship, with general cargo from Philadelphia to San Francisco at $6.50; two British barks, each with 3,500 bbls petroleum, from Philadelphia to Sables d'Olonnes on private terms; a Norwegian bark, with 6,500 bbls petroleum, from Philadelphia to Gothenburg at 2s 3d, chartered abroad; a British bark, with rosin and spirits from Brunswick to Cork for orders at 2s 3d and 3s 6d respectively; a schooner from Philadelphia to Cienfuegos and back, with sugar to a port north of Hatteras at 17c if not east of New-York, 18c if east of New-York, or Delaware Breakwater for orders, covering outward freight; a British brig, with lumber from Orange Bluff, S. C., to Cork, Spain and (or) San Fernando at $6.50 and river towage; a schooner, with lumber from St. Simons to New-York at $4.75; a schooner, with lumber from Jacksonville to New-York at $4.75; a brig, with phosphate rock from Tampa to Alexandria, Va., at 32 and loaded; a schooner, with iron ore, hence to Wilmington, N. C., on private terms; a schooner, with gravel from Port Eaton to Philadelphia at $1; a number of schooners, with coal from local points to ports beyond Cape Cod at $1.50 to Fredericton, N. B.; $1.25 to Lunenburg, N. S.; $1.15 to Sackville, N. B.; 80c to Boston, above bridges, and 70c to Bangor.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

The Supply of Beef Poor—Pork Offered Moderately by Holders.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 11.—3:45 P. M.—Beef—The supply is poor. Pork—Holders offer moderately. Hams —Holders press sales. Bacon—Holders offer freely; Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, easy at 58s; short rib, about 25 lb, dull at 59s. Cheese—Holders offer sparingly; American finest white and colored firm at 33s. Tallow—The supply is poor; prime city firm at 28s. Spirits of Turpentine—Holders offer moderately. Cottonseed oil—Liverpool refined steady at 22s 3d. Rosin—Holders offer sparingly. Lard—Spot—Holders offer sparingly; futures—Holders are not offering; prime Western, spot, firm at 49s 9d. Wheat and Flour—Holders offer moderately.

Corn—Spot and futures—Holders offer sparingly; mixed Western, spot, firm at 4s 1d; October firm at 4s 2d; November firm at 4s 1⅞d; December firm at 4s 2¾d. Hops at London—Pacific coast—The supply is poor.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed quiet; American middling, low middling clause, October delivery, 4 31-64d, sellers; October and November delivery, 4 30-64d, sellers; November and December delivery, 4 30-64d, sellers; December and January delivery, 4 30-64@4 31-64d; January and February delivery, 4 32-64d, sellers; February and March delivery, 4 34-64d, sellers; March and April delivery, 4 36-64d, buyers; April and May delivery, 4 38-64d, buyers; May and June delivery, 4 40-64@4 41-64d.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 11.—Cotton firm; good middling, 8 3-16c; middling, 7 13-16c; low middling, 7 11-16c; good ordinary, 7 5-16c; net receipts, 6,155 bales; gross, 7,222 bales; exports, to great Britain, 10,660 bales; coastwise, 1,479 bales; sales, 8,500 bales; stock, 115,747 bales.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 11.—Cotton steady; middling, 7 11-16c; low middling, 7 5-16c; good ordinary; 7 1-16c; net receipts, 10,307 bales; gross receipts, 10,402 bales; exports, coastwise, 3,469 bales; sales, 2,400 bales; stock, 90,402 bales.

GALVESTON, Oct. 11.—Cotton steady; middling, 7 15-16c; low middling, 7⅜c; good ordinary, 7 5-16c; net and gross receipts, 8,287 bales; sales, 1,275 bales; stock, 120,883 bales.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

Spirits of turpentine steady at 28@28½c, with light demands; sales of 100 bbls. Rosins quiet and steady at $1.20 for common to good strained.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 11.—Resin firm; strained, 80c; good strained, 85c. Spirits of turpentine steady at 24¾c. Tar firm at $1.10. Crude turpentine quiet; hard, $1; soft, $1.60; virgin, $1.90.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 11.—Turpentine firm at 24½c. Resin firm at 90c for good strained.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 11.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 25c. Resin firm at 90c.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Letters for foreign countries need not be specially addressed for dispatch by any particular steamer, except when it is desired to send duplicates of banking and commercial documents, letters not specially addressed being sent by the fastest vessels available.

Foreign mails for the week ending Oct. 14 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

THURSDAY.—At 5 A. M. for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam";) at 1 P. M. (supplementary 1:30 P. M.) for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco; at 2 P. M. (supplementary at 1:30 P. M.) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Niagara.

FRIDAY.—At 11 A. M. (supplementary 11:30 A. M.) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Jeremie, per steamship Alvena, thence to Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Alvena") at 3 P. M. for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Storm King, via Cape Town.

SATURDAY.—At 8 A. M. for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, per steamship La Gascogne, via Havre; at 4:30 A. M. for Europe, per steamship Lucania, via Queenstown, (letters for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Turkey must be addressed "per Lucania";) at 5:30 A. M. for Europe, per steamship Arizona, via Queenstown, (letters must be directed "per Arizona";) at 6 A. M. for Scotland, per steamship City of Rome, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per City of Rome";) at 6:30 A. M. for Netherlands direct, per steamship Rotterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Rotterdam";) at 9:30 A. M. for Brazil and La Plata countries, per steamship Strabo, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for Para and Ceara must be directed "per Strabo";) at 11 A. M. for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tobasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Seneca, (letters for other Mexican ports and Cuba must be directed "per Seneca";) at 11 A. M. (supplementary 12 M.) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Venezuela, (letters for other Colombian ports must be directed "per Venezuela";) at 12 M. for Genoa, per steamship Werra, (letters must be directed "per Werra";) at 1 P. M. (supplementary 1:30 P. M.) for San Domingo and Turks Island, per steamship George W. Clyde; at 8:30 P. M. for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship City of Rio Janeiro, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 18 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, New-Zealand, Hawaiian, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 14 at 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for the Hawaiian Islands, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 22 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, Hawaii, and Australia, via San Francisco, (specially addressed only,) close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, (sailing Mondays and Thursdays,) close at this office daily at 2:30 A. M. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 A. M.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to San Francisco daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit to San Francisco. Mails from the East arriving on time at San Francisco on the day of sailing of steamers are dispatched thence the same day.

*Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Extra supplementary transatlantic mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers at the hour of closing of supplementary mails at the Post Office, which remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Oct. 6, 1893.

Legal Notices.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, on the 26th day of September, 1893, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against JULIUS KERN, lately doing business in the City of New-York, that they are required to present their claims, with vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of said Julius Kern, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, No. 423 East 92d St., New-York City, on or before the 10th day of January, 1894.

THOMAS J. CROMBIE, Assignee.

ASHBEL P. FITCH, Attorney for Assignee, 95 Nassau St., New-York City. s28-law6wTh

Legal Notices.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—In the Matter of the Petition of SARAH M. F. WESTCOTT, Lydia K. Benjamin, Susan Le Roy Rogers, Cicely J. M. Northcote, an infant; Hugh H. S. Northcote, an infant; Hamilton Fish, Jr., an infant; Hamilton Fish Webster, Hamilton Fish Benjamin, an infant; Julian A. Benjamin, an infant; Julia Fish Rogers, Hamilton S. Fish, an infant; Julia K. Fish, an infant; Hugh Oliver Northcote, St. Luke's Hospital, The Bellevue (Training School) for Nurses, The Trustees of Columbia College in the City of New-York, send greeting:

Whereas, Nicholas Fish, Hamilton Fish, Stuyvesant Fish, and Sidney Webster have lately applied to that Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the eighth day of June, 1892, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Hamilton Fish, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the thirteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Rastus S. Ransom, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 25th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three. JAMES F. MCLAUGHLIN,

Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

JAS. W. CAIRNS, Attorney for Executor, No. 26 Broad St., N. Y. City. s28-law6wTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Rastus S. Ransom, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY KLOPPENBURG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, of proof the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Deyo, Duer & Bauerdorf, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of March, 1894, dated New-York, the 18th day of September, 1893. METTHA KLOPPENBURG, Executrix; FREDERICK KLOPPENBURG, JOHN H. MILLER, Executors. DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Executrix and Executors, 115 Broadway, N. Y. City. s21-law6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against John C. McLoughlin, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of R. & E. J. O'Gorman, No. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-fourth day of May, 1893.

ROBERT J. HUGUET, Executor.

R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Attorneys for Executor, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, New-York City. my25-law6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTIN BURKE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of James W. Cairns, her attorney, No. 26 Broad Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of September, 1893.

FRANCES DUNNIGAN, Administratrix.

JAMES W. CAIRNS, Attorney for Administratrix, 26 Broad Street, New-York City. S28-law6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Rastus S. Ransom, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HANNAH C. FAITOUTE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, the office of Messrs. Miller & Wells, No 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of September, 1893.

ROSWELL HART ROCHESTER, Executor. s14-law6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Louise Wicke, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 15 Bond Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of May, 1893. EDWARD WILCKE, Administrator. my25-law6mTh

Public Notices.

NEW-YORK WATER SUPPLY.

Public notice is hereby given to all persons who own or have or who claim to own or have estates or interests in or liens upon any lands or real estate bordering on the Croton River in the Counties of Westchester, Putnam, and Dutchess, and any of the tributaries of such river, or bordering on or being adjacent to any reservoir, lake, pond, or stream the waters of which are owned, used, or controlled by the City of New-York for its water supply; and public notice is also given to any and all persons who own or have or who claim to own or have estates or interests in or liens upon any real estate bordering on the Bronx River or Byram River, Kensico Reservoir, Byram Pond, or Rye Pond, Bear Gutter Creek, or either of their tributaries, or flowing on the storage reservoir known as William's Bridge Reservoir, in the City of New-York; that the State Board of Health of the State of New-York, for the purpose of protecting the water supply of the City of New-York from contamination, and acting under and in pursuance to the authority conferred upon them by Chapter 461 of the Laws of 1892, did hold a meeting at the City of New-York on the 25th day of August, 1893, at which meeting certain amendments to the rules and regulations for the sanitary protection of the waters of the said tributaries were adopted; and public notice is further given that the following is a copy of the minutes of the meeting of the said State Board of Health, held as aforesaid, and a copy of the amendments to such rules and regulations:

Amendments to the rules and regulations for the sanitary protection of the Croton River and its tributaries in the Counties of Westchester, Putnam, and Dutchess, and of so much of the Bronx and Byram Rivers and their tributaries as are now used for the supply of water for the City of New-York.

The State Board of Health, at a meeting held in the City of New-York on the 25th day of August, 1893, a quorum being present, did then and thereafter having heard the report of a committee of the board, duly appointed for the purpose of examination into the subject, which committee was appointed at a meeting of the board held in the City of Albany, the 27th day of July, 1893, at which meeting a quorum was present, amend and alter the rules made by it for the sanitary protection of the Croton River and its tributaries in the Counties of Westchester, Putnam, and Dutchess, and of so much of the Bronx and Byram Rivers and their tributaries as are now used for the supply of water for the City of New-York, in accordance with and under the provisions of Article V. of Chapter 461 of the Laws of 1893. In the following particulars, to wit:

That, taking into consideration the character of the soil and of the sub-strata of the soil and the angle of the slopes, the distances at which privy vaults, slaughter houses, hog pens, barnyards, or any and all places or things which tend to pollute and render impure and dangerous water taken from the several sources enumerated and set forth in said rules may be maintained, is increased to three hundred feet, horizontal measurements, or the high-water mark in any lake, pond, or reservoir in said water shed, and to two hundred and fifty feet, horizontal measurements, of the high-water mark or precipitous bank of any spring, stream, or water course tributary to said lakes, ponds, or reservoirs.

FLORENCE O'DONOHUE, M. D., President.

[L. S.] LEWIS BALCH, M. D., Secretary and Executive Officer.

Dated New-York City, September 18, 1893.

MICHAEL T. DALY, Commissioner of Public Works, 31 Chambers St., New-York.

Surrogate Notices.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Rastus S. Ransom, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY F. SPAULDING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 22 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of April, next.—Dated New-York, the third day of October, 1893.

KATE F. SPAULDING,
HORACE E. GARTH,
HENRY E. MALIN,
FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., Executors.

BUTLER, STILLMAN & HUBBARD, Attorneys for said executors, 54 Wall St., New-York City o5-law26wTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN M'CARVILLE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Leopold Turk, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of April, next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of September, 1893.

WAUHOPE LYNN, Administrator.

LEOPOLD TURK, Attorney for Administrator, No. 280 Broadway, N. Y. City. o5-law6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. FRANK T. FITZGERALD, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Jane Stewart, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of June, 1893. FRANKLIN B. LORD, Executor. jul-law6mTh

IT WILL COST NOTHING EXTRA TO leave your advertisement in the nearest American District Messenger Office. Advertising rates are the same as at THE TIMES Publication Office.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR BACON, MESS PORK, AND Lard.—Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., Sept. 28, 1893.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Bacon, Lard, and Mess Pork," as the case may be, and addressed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., will be received until 1 o'clock P. M. of Thursday, Oct. 26, 1893, for furnishing for the Indian service about 700,000 pounds bacon, 47,000 pounds lard, and 650 barrels mess pork. Bids must be made out on Government blanks. Schedules showing the kind and quantities, together with blank proposals and forms for contract and bond, conditions to be observed by bidders, and all other necessary instructions will be furnished upon application to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C. Deliveries of the above-mentioned articles may be made either at New-York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Kansas City, Sioux City, or Omaha—to be specified in the bid—subject to inspection at such point as may be designated by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. All deliveries to be made within thirty (30) days after approval of contracts. Bids will be opened at the hour and date above specified, and bidders are invited to be present at the opening. Certified checks.—Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or draft upon some United States depository, the National Park Bank of New-York City, or the First National Bank of San Francisco, Cal., made payable to the order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for at least 5 per cent. of the amount of the proposal, for which check or draft will be forfeited to the United States in case any bidder or bidders receiving an award shall fail to promptly execute a contract with good and sufficient sureties, otherwise to be returned to the bidder. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, or any part of any bid, if deemed for the best interests of the Government. D. M. BROWNING, Commissioner.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY SUPPLIES.—Office Purchasing and Depot Commissary, Army Building, No. 39 Whitehall Street, New-York City, October 10th, 1893.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on Thursday, Nov. 9th, 1893, for furnishing such supplies as may be required by the Subsistence Department, United States Army, delivered in New-York. Subsistence Stores—Viz.: Coffee, tea, sugar, yeast powder, canned articles, chocolate, cigars, flavoring extracts, pocket knives, stationery, soups, tobacco, &c., &c. Information in schedule list. Preference given to all articles of "domestic production and manufacture"; for such details see schedule. Information, with conditions, list of articles, quantities, kind, modes of packing, &c., obtained at this office. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies," opened Nov. 9th, 1893, and addressed to the undersigned.

THOMAS WILSON, A. C. G. S. U. S. A.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
SHORT ROUTE TO